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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Calm as France Refuses

Herriot Falls in Debt Debate

Germany Rejoins Arms Cutters

League Argues Conciliation

Sino-Soviet Bond Makes Talk

"U" and "I" Balance Business

THE United States takes calmly the decision of the French Chamber of Deputies to default on France's $19,261,000 debt installment. No dire consequences are expected to follow, although France must bear the brunt of all that attaches to repudiation. France is joined by Belgium, but the payments by Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Latvia preclude the possible catastrophe of a general default. Britain's determination to make a payment four times as large as the French amount, under more difficult circumstances, wins wide admiration. The world appears to be getting something of which it stood in need—A lesson in sturdy respect for an obligation.

¶ Premier Herriot and his Cabinet fall when the Chamber of Deputies votes no confidence by 402 to 187. The motion involved the Premier's resolution to pay the debt installment to the United States with reservations. During the all-night debate, with a great crowd shouting outside, the deputies voice their opposition to any more payments in advance of revision and the effects of default. Herriot argues eloquently that default ends the solidarity of France with Britain upon which future security depends. But the Chamber and the people have already decided—They are unanimous in their No.

¶ Germany lifts its voice once more in the Disarmament Conference. Baron von Weizsacker expresses the belief that no more obstacles can arise. The five-power accord that brought Germany back is praised, but the small powers oppose a hint of these powers parleying again in London in January. France joins its smaller allies in opposing more private sittings. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia grows humorously sarcastic. Why not let the Big Five settle all the questions? he demands—Then the general commission wouldn't have to be called in except to sign.

¶ The League of Nations sees leading members struggle with the Manchurian question. The framework is sought for a conciliation commission which the Committee of 19 hopes to get Japan and China to accept. Sir John Simon of Britain opposes setting up the commission until the United States and Russia can be asked to assist with any enunciation of guiding elements. The outlook for the commission is not exactly bright. Japan disavows conciliation and gives its reason—Manchukuo is an established fact and there's nothing to conciliate.

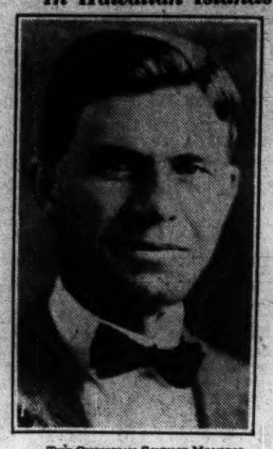
¶ The Sino-Soviet resumption of diplomatic relations continues to interest many capitals. Tokyo is still buzzing and resentful, the press declaring that a Japanese-Soviet nonaggression pact is now impossible. At Nanking the Executive Yuan ratifies the agreement amid expressions of great satisfaction. Moscow newspapers call the resuming of relations with China after five years a triumph for the Soviet foreign policy and its peace program. They see China wishing to avoid being partitioned—By "Manchurization", or by too many guardians.

¶ The Ottawa trade agreements are vigorously attacked by Count Bethlen, former Hungarian Premier, and still a leader in central Europe. He uses the Manchester Guardian to declare the Ottawa pacts involve a fatal change in world trade. He sees the British market blocked to agricultural products of central Europe and the countries so crippled that even industrial Germany will be affected seriously. With the last of their strength, says Bethlen, the Danubian states are holding on until the world economic conference—This is their eleventh-hour hope before bankruptcy.

¶ Italy stirs itself into a sudden passion against Yugoslavia. The feeling grows out of the destruction of two stone lions of St. Mark in the Yugoslav town of Trau on the night of Dec. 1. In Rome shouting thousands crowd the Palazzo Venezia and are addressed by Premier Mussolini, who says Italy will not forget this act of vandalism and indicates that he will associate himself with the protest being launched in the Senate. Lions, whether of St. Mark, of Lucerne, or British, are significant—They play a lively part in history.

¶ The Golden Rule is still on the job in business. This discovery is made through an investigation in which hundreds of men in many lines are questioned. Serving the customer in the best way does most for the merchant. Cheerfulness and confidence ring up in the cash register. Business is found to contain "U" and "I," but "U" comes first and "I" is almost silent—"I" is hardly seen or heard, but how it does do things!

Tells of Conditions In Hawaiian Islands



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DR. DAVID L. CRAWFORD

Amity Among Races Within U. S. Is Urged

World Affairs Speakers Discuss Relations in Hawaii and Border States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 14—Interracial as well as international amity was urged yesterday by two speakers at the institute of world affairs.

From the American outpost in the Pacific, Dr. David L. Crawford, president of the University of Hawaii, pleaded that the Hawaiian Islands, which he termed a "little laboratory in human relations," be allowed to continue its experimentations without the disruption which would follow were Hawaii to be made only a naval fortress as has been proposed.

In this commonwealth of 400,000 people there is taking place, he said, a fusion of cultures as well as of races. Probably a generation hence half the population of the islands will be of mixed racial parentage. At present but 5 per cent are white, 2 per cent Hawaiian, the remainder Oriental or other groups and about 15 per cent of mixed blood.

Answering the question, "Whither Hawaii?" he said a possible trend is toward a more complete fusion, with racial conflict eliminated and only economic conflict remaining, or toward racial conflict precipitated by external forces of mainland public opinion, politics and international relations. At present the Hawaiian people, though of many racial origins, are striving in the main to be good American citizens, he asserted. Education is accorded to all residents regardless of race.

Returning to the mainland, Dr. J. P. Zimmerman, president of the University of New Mexico, sees in the states of Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico another interracial "laboratory." He pleaded for increased educational contacts between the Americans and youth of Latin-American countries.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a member of the Japanese House of Peers and adherent to the League of Nations, nevertheless defended the course taken by his country in Manchuria as necessary to self-defense. He characterized the Lytton report as fair to Japan "in most, but not in all, respects."

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BEER TAX ALONE, MILLS SAYS, NOT TO SAVE BUDGET

Puts Consumption Far Below Expectations of Brewers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Return of beer with a federal tax of $5 a barrel would yield between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000 to the Treasury in the next fiscal year, but alone would not balance the budget, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, told the House Ways and Means Committee today.

Mr. Mills based his estimate on a probable consumption of tax-paid beer of 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 barrels, depending on the number of states which legalized the sale of the beverage. Brewers last week told the committee that they expected their output to be 40,000,000 barrels within two years.

The beer tax, while not yielding enough revenue in itself to balance the budget, Mr. Mills said, could be used in combination with other proposals, to furnish a basis of taxation "sufficiently broad to give adequate assurance of a balanced budget." The adoption of a general manufacturers' excise tax, he added, would carry to the public the definite assurance that any question as to the credit of the Federal Government has been eliminated.

Sixteen states were classed by the Secretary as those in which the immediate sale of beer would be reasonably certain upon enactment of authorizing national legislation. They included Arizona, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. Nine other states in which he thought the early sale of beer might be expected were Connecticut, Colorado, Indiana, New Hampshire, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota and Vermont.

Says Goal in Sight

Turning to the finances of the Government as a whole, which he characterized as the "broader aspects of this subject," Mr. Mills said that while resumption of debt retirement must be postponed for another fiscal year, "so far as balancing current expenditures with current receipts is concerned, the goal is definitely in sight."

"There is no more valuable contribution that can be made by the Government to the economic welfare of the nation," he declared. It is beyond question the most important task to which the Congress should address itself at this session. Both parties unequivocally pledged themselves to this accomplishment. Cognizant as I am of the facts, I know of no conceivable excuse for failure to keep this promise and to act now."

"Inequitable, unproductive and administratively undesirable" existing excise taxes may be repealed if the gasoline tax is continued for another year and a general manufacturers' excise tax is adopted, Mr. Mills said.

As Mr. Mills concluded his prepared statement, the Democrats led by Representative Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky began a half hour of sparring with him as to why the Administration did not urge a manufacturers' excise tax last December. Mr. Mills said that while he did not recommend such a tax at the first of the last session, the change of events led him to support the tax publicity before the end of the session.

Tammany Bows to Roosevelt On Charter, Bankers on Wages

Yielding to Pressure on Revision of New York Government, and Repeal of Mandatory Salary Laws, Weakens Curry Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14—Tammany lawmakers capitulated on two fronts today as the special session of the Legislature resumed its proceedings, yielding to pressure on the one side by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for initiation of steps to revise New York City's charter, and, on the other, by the bankers to repeal mandatory salary laws for city employee pay cuts.

The leaders of the "lame duck" legislative session convened, therefore, in agreement on a concurrent resolution directed to the Board of Estimate to prepare a revised charter for presentation to the 1933 Legislature which meets next month, and save for a few details, on three bills designed to cut $40,000,000 from the city's 1933 budget.

The emergency economy measures provide for the reopening of the 1933 budget for the $40,000,000 slash in expenditures pledged to the bankers as guarantee for further funding of the city's maturing obligations and pay rolls, for empowering the Board of Estimate to make a $20,000,000 slash in city salaries, school teachers excepted, and a reduction in teachers' salaries of $8,900,000.

The writing in on the latter measure of a moratorium provision that the cut shall be for two years only was still under consideration. The bankers, it was understood, had refused to have this string tied to the salary legislation.

While the Roosevelt formula for charter revision puts the question up to the 1933 Legislature and does not provide for any immediate reorganization in the city government, it forces upon the Tammany-controlled Board of Estimate the necessity for recognizing the imperative need for reconstruction steps, so strongly stressed by the Governor in his mes-

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DRYS DENOUNCE EFFORT TO RUSH REPEAL THROUGH

Anti-Saloon League Firm in Stand Against Any Backward Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The Anti-Saloon League today, in a 1200-word statement, took its official position against any modification of federal prohibitory statutes, setting forth in detail every phase of its position.

It declared the recent elections were not a mandate for repeal or modification, decried the attempt of political parties to dictate to legislators, condemned the attempt to rush repeal through the House on the first day of Congress, denounced the untried convention method of amending the Constitution as a negations of states' rights, declared against legalization of beer and called for full prohibition enforcement appropriations. Outstanding points in the text of the statement follow:

"1. By no fair-minded appraisal can the results of the recent election be taken as a free and untrammeled expression of the views and convictions of the citizens of the United States on the subject of prohibition. Both national party platforms and candidates for the Presidency declared against the Eighteenth Amendment, one for blanket repeal and the other for modified repeal. With this situation confronting them the voters could only follow party affiliations or cross party lines because of economic issues, which were acute in the extreme and for which the party in power was held responsible in the public mind.

First Allegiance to Conscience

"2. A sacred and fundamental principle in representative government, such as ours, is that United States Senators and Representatives, as also members of state legislatures, owe their primary obligation and allegiance to their own conciences and then to the constituencies that elect them, and not to national party platform declarations. If this principle is ignored or violated, representative government ceases and we have an oligarchy controlled by political machines and bosses.

"3. We unhesitatingly condemn the unseemly effort in the House of Representatives to rush through a resolution proposing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment immediately upon the assembling of the House and even before Congress had notified the President of the United States that the Congress had assembled and was ready for the transaction of business.

"4. Ratification of a constitutional amendment by state conventions would be an effort to open the way for political jobbery by corrupt politi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

HOME LOAN BANK PREPARING TO SPREAD RELIEF

Cambridge Institution Is Getting Mortgage Lists of Closed Banks

A list of small home mortgages held by closed banks is being prepared for the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cambridge, which will rush money to refinance these mortgages as soon as the legislatures act to permit membership of state institutions in the Cambridge bank, according to Mr. W. H. Neaves, executive vice-president of the bank. Members then will be expected to take over this list with the funds provided by the home bank, he said.

Thus, rather than lagging in its rôle of relieving home owners, the Cambridge institution is speeding action in anticipation of legislative measures to permit savings and cooperative banks to join the New England system.

Already 2000 applications for direct loans have been received, he said. Complying with the rule that the Home Loan Bank shall make these loans only after all other institutions have refused, the Cambridge bank has successfully engineered loans from other banks.

Through committees representing potential members, the Cambridge bank is promoting a system of refinancing and general relief of mortgagees. In this manner the home loan system already has inspired confidence. Anticipation of credit support has served to unlock funds before the bank has become actually a going concern.

One bank, Mr. Meanes said, plans to borrow $1,000,000 on its mortgage paper and advertise that it has available mortgage money. Architectural supervision will be made a condition of the loans, to assure nonspeculative construction.

With progress already made and attainment of its real stride attendant upon empowering action by the legislatures of the states, it would be regrettable, he indicated, if impatience weakened the possibilities of the system. Unique as solely a home owner's bank, and representative of the aims of progressive men for years, it stands ready to do for the people what the Federal Reserve System has done for banks.

The Home Loan system has one power beyond that of the Reserve system, he continued. It can control the use of money and assure its application to the relief of home owners, and for constructive enterprises. There can be no freezing of the credit extended to members of the home bank.

The making of wise loans is an essential if the bank is to float successfully bonds to bring its capitalization from $12,500,000 to $100,000,000 deemed essential for relief in the New England district.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced today it had drawn its first $5,000,000 loan of the $25,000,000 the Treasury was authorized by law to put into the system. This first installment will go to nine of the 12 districts.

TOKYO DECRIES GENEVA PLAN FOR FAR EAST

Government Held Likely to Refuse Move for Conciliation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 14—Regarding the situation at Geneva, a Foreign Office spokesman indicated today that the Government sees no way to accept any eventual conciliation commission, even if the League finds a formula enabling Russo-American participation in such a body. Japan's attitude remains that there is nothing to conciliate in Manchuria, since the independence of Manchukuo is an established fact.

Meantime Japanese agency reports from Changchun indicate that Manchukuo is not worried by developments. It is reported that leading Manchus are forming a sort of imperial Fascist organization or common progress club, designed to support the movement to make Mr. Henry Pu Yi head of a Manchurian monarchy.

Regarding Soviet reports here that American recognition of Russia may follow resumption of the Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Count Yasuya Uchida, the Foreign Minister, had no information that such was likely. Unofficially Japan, he said, could not welcome a renewal of Russo-American relations if it implied any sort of united front opposing Japan's program in Manchuria. The spokesman said it was possible that the Japanese Embassy at Moscow would informally ask Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Minister, to explain the meaning of his statement at Geneva that if all nations bordering on the Pacific had been in harmonious diplomatic relations, peace in the Far East would not have been menaced. He said Japan cannot understand the statement and hopes it is not implied that Washington and Moscow might have acted jointly against Japan.

Chinese-Soviet Accord Ratified by Nanking

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14—The Executive Yuan and the Central Political Council today ratified the agreement resuming Sino-Soviet relations.

With this issue eliminated, the third plenary session of the Kuomintang central executive committee, which begins Dec. 15, is expected to be a routine affair. An overwhelming majority of the delegates support the Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei factions, which jointly control the Nanking Government, so that the session is likely to approve the existing policies, domestic and foreign.

Britain Appeals To League Over Persian Oil Case

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 14—The British Government today submitted its dispute with the Persian Government, over the latter's cancellation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession, to the League Council for inquiry under Article 15 of the Covenant, Capt. R. A. Eden, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons this afternoon. It is therefore decided not to pursue the previous demand for reference of the question to the World Court.

Notification to the League was conveyed by telegram following receipt of news from Teheran that the Persian Government had informed the British Minister that Persia does not intend to bring the British Government's "threats" to the notice of the League, as incompatible with the "spirit of uprightness," and a desire for peace which should prevail between members of the League.

These remarks referred to a passage in the British note of December 8 which said that as the Persian Government had withdrawn its protection, Britain reserves the right to take whatever measures are necessary to protect the company's property and the lives of its staff.

Paris Cabinet Falls; Washington Regrets Default on Debts

Deputies Demand Pledge of Conference Before Meeting Payment

CONFIDENCE VOTE LOST, 187 TO 402

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 14—France will not pay its war debt installment of $19,261,000, due the United States tomorrow. By a vote of 402 to 187 the French Chamber of Deputies early today defeated the Government's motion calling for payment with reservations.

The Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, who had put the motion of confidence, immediately resigned with the entire Cabinet. President Lebrun accepted the resignation and began the task of finding a successor capable of forming a new government.

This is expected to take considerable time, and since an interim government is unable to authorize any new expenditures France is certain to default tomorrow. Furthermore the Chamber not only defeated the government project calling for payment, but after the defeated Government had left the amphitheater voted the motion of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees which demanded postponement of the payment pending reunion of the international conference to arrange a new settlement for all intergovernmental payments.

The stormy all-night debate confirmed the opinion of political observers that the downfall of the Herriot Government was due at least as much to internal political bickerings as international financial considerations.

Cartel Régime Foreseen

Militant Left Wing Radicals, who have long threatened rebellion against M. Herriot as their party chief, yesterday definitely joined the Socialists in rejecting the Government's proposal to pay. It is learned on good authority that the political stage is now set for a cartel government that is a coalition of Radicals and Socialists.

The Herriot Government was not a coalition, but simply a Radical Government enjoying the support of Socialists. It is thought that the Socialists are now desirous of sharing the fruits and responsibilities of government. The names generally mentioned as the possible Prime Minister of such a coalition are those of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, M. Camille Chautemps and M. Edouard Daladier.

Apart from internal political considerations, two elements dominated the debate. The first was the refusal of the United States to accept the conditions Britain attached to payment in London's third note. This undoubtedly was the reason the Chamber committees rejected as futile M. Herriot's proposed note to the United States offering to pay, but adding the reservation that France would not be able to make any further payments unless Germany resumed reparations transfers.

The conviction that unilateral reservations were valueless was so strong that even the news that America had agreed to accept payment from Britain and was disposed to accept the French payment if accompanied by reservations similar to those in the final British note, dramatically introduced in the debate at the last minute by M. Herriot, failed entirely to sway the deputies.

Anglo-French Solidarity

The second dominant element was the question. Would France's refusal to pay in face of Britain's acceptance result in the return of France to that position of political isolation out of which it had been lifted to a great extent by the policy of Anglo-French collaboration so vigorously pursued by M. Herriot?

The French Prime Minister made this the main point in his final plea for payment. In an eloquent speech he declared that on the solidarity

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Effect of French Action Minimized by Stand Of Other Powers

FRANCE ISOLATED BY ITS ATTITUDE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Deeply as the American Government regrets the decision of the French Chamber of Deputies to default on tomorrow's debt payments, it does not expect that dire financial or political consequences will follow the act.

The possibility of general default, which was the specter most apprehended in responsible government circles, has been averted by the decision of Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia and other nations to meet their obligations punctually. France has been isolated by the action of other nations and must bear the brunt of whatever penalties default involves, with only the support of Belgium and a few very minor debtors.

But, if the possibly catastrophic consequences of general default have been avoided (and two days ago one of the highest officials of the American Government described default as the worst thing that could happen . . . "as the best way for the United States to collect the least money"), if the worst consequences have been avoided, there nevertheless remains a residuum of criticism against France in various circles here.

Talk of Rift Minimized

Talk of reprisals against France is rife, but no very clear ideas are expressed and it is likely that as the storm blows over any tangible suggestions will disappear and only the old lack of understanding between the two countries, as a vague undertone to Franco-American dealings, will persist.

Conversely, Anglo-American relations now spring upon the most cordial bases. Praise for Britain's determination to meet its debt is unaltered from the White House and State Department up to Capitol Hill. Such sturdy respect for obligations is appreciated intensely here, as it is realized that hard-hit Britain has to pay over four times what France was scheduled to transfer, not to take into account the position of the pound, which increases the exchange burden by more than one-third more.

The genuine difficulties involved in the British payment were openly appreciated here and many efforts were made to ease the transfer difficulties. All such proposals were rejected by the British Government, chiefly, it is felt, out of a desire not to alienate France, and to assist in Premier Herriot's effort to carry his Parliament.

French Action Inescapable

The overwhelming nature of the French vote, however, convinces most observers that no matter what Great Britain did or could have done, the French determination to default was inescapable. It is seen that the attitude springs largely from resentment against the Hoover moratorium, which was felt to have been aimed directly at France.

Foreign opinion, too, interpreted the Hoover-Laval interview as an American pledge to scale down debts if Europe reduced reparations. Officials abroad, apparently, did not realize that although President Hoover had such intentions as he talked with M. Pierre Laval, his hands were securely tied by Congress in the following December when an official resolution declared against any debt changes.

Four payments tomorrow are assured so far. Great Britain will arrange to transfer in gold its $95,550,000, which amounts to almost 80 per cent of the entire debts due from all Europe on Dec. 15. France's ally, Czechoslovakia, will pay its $1,500,000 in gold. Italy will transfer its $1,245,437. Latvia will pay $111,852.

With a total of $98,407,289 apparently in sight, there remain only relatively tiny sums from minor creditors and France's $19,261,438. The smaller creditors still in doubt are Finland, with $186,235; Lithuania's $92,386; and Poland's $3,302,980.

Vote Surprised Washington

The vote in the French Chamber somewhat surprised Washington opinion. It was felt that France's traditional desire to avoid isolation would override disinclination to make the payment. Preservation of the "united front," it was anticipated, would be worth more to France than the relatively petty sum involved. Had the French Government stood shoulder to shoulder with Britain, its subsequent chances with the United States would naturally have been many times better.

These considerations, it was felt, would immediately convince France that payment under reservations was the wisest course, as Britain had seen and as M. Herriot had planned with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

What was underestimated here, however, was the latent resentment against the Hoover moratorium. This factor, it is now evident, ruled the French Chamber and the 30,000-odd citizens of France who jammed the square and bridgehead outside the Palais Royal as the Chamber debated.

Firms Saved by Power of Good; They Stress 'U' in Business

By WILLIS PARKER
Contributor to Trade Magazines
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROVIA, Calif.—In the course of our work as an investigator of business methods, we have, in the last three years, interviewed hundreds of business men. Some of them were on the verge of closing their doors, and eventually did; some were barely hanging on, hoping that prosperity would return; some were experiencing serious reductions in sales volume, and had drastically curtailed their pay rolls. But there were others who were operating as prosperously as ever.

We wondered why some were prosperous while others similarly situated were suffering. Our investigations uncovered many factors contributing to the success or failure of a business in times such as these. But the outstanding factor for success was the power of good.

"The Golden Rule is still operative," declared the proprietor of an automobile reconditioning establishment employing 15 men. "And it is by faithfully following that rule that we are able to keep up a volume of business equivalent to what we had in 1929. We haven't found it necessary to reduce the number of employees or cut their wages.

"You may be surprised to know that we actually refuse work at times; but we get it back twofold later. Such instances are those wherein the work motorists ask us to do will not give complete satisfaction unless other work is done at the same time. If the motorist cannot afford the additional work, we refuse to do that which he can afford. When we explain the situation and show him why his car will give less efficiency than it does now if we do the work he requests and suggest that he wait until he can afford a complete job, he appreciates our interest, and he brings the work to us later because he has confidence in what we tell him.

"My machine shop foreman believes in the Golden Rule; my service floor manager believes in it. The three of us are consulted on every job that comes in; so we are certain that no misrepresentations will creep in."

A few blocks up the street we encountered another automotive establishment of a different sort.

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Shower of Repaired Christmas Toys To Give Happy Day to Needy Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—If, as we are told, sharing a joy doubles it, there will be many happy people throughout this city at Christmas time, in addition to the thousands of children made glad with toys and dolls as the result of the work of the Christmas Toy Shower, conducted by the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association.

For the entire work of the association, which last year sent out some 50,000 toys, is done by volunteer helpers who, some of them, have been busy since last summer making fresh and dainty clothes for the dollies that are now being sent out in holiday attire.

Men and women have been at work for the last two weeks at the headquarters for the Toy Shower where all kinds and conditions of toys and dolls are received, having been gathered up from the various public schools of the city where more fortunate children have brought them as contributions to the happiness of others.

The toys are brought to the headquarters by trucks which have been lent for the service. Here they are sorted as to repairs needed, and distributed to the various workers for attention. Large toys which need carpenter work or mechanical attention are sent to the Shelter for Homeless Men, where some 60 men daily are putting in bolts, mending broken wheels and wielding paint brushes.

Small toys are kept at the headquarters, where a corps of workers are busy mending them, ready for the paint table, from where they emerge, new and fresh.

Scrubbed clean first, the dollies are then turned over to the paint table workers, who "make up" faces and put beautiful curly locks on the baldheaded ladies.

Many of the men at the shelter have been idle for months, and hands are rough and awkward, but willing. But here is one who is painting a large toy automobile, and the gleaming paint goes on deftly, for he has been an expert striper at a paint factory for automobiles. He carefully applies white stripes around the body of the car and who can guess what pleasant thoughts are added, as he thinks of the child to whom his work will bring joy?

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THINGS PRESENT

Jig-saw puzzle fans will find something of interest in "Makers of Mystery" on the Editorial page.

The editorial "The Debts Merry-Go-Round" should simplify the international debt situation for our readers.

Our Paris style expert sums up the latest ideas for winter in "Practicality and Chic" on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

A friendly impression of a great poet is contained in "A Memory of Longfellow" on the Home Forum page.

Mr. Scroggins, venerable philosopher and squirrel, tells us all about vacations on the next-to-the-last page today.

AND THINGS TO COME

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and another Editor's Puzzle.

China Is One of Few Nations in World To Balance Its Budget Without Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—"China is one of the very few countries in the world today that does not have to resort to borrowing to balance its budget," declared Mr. T. V. Soong, acting chairman of the Executive Yuan, or Premier, recently.

At the cost of drastic curtailment in civil and military expenditure, he said, entailing much suffering, and the handicapping of many needed developments, the Government has been able to dispense with the necessity of making loans since last February, despite unprecedented difficulties, such as the seizure of the customs and salt revenue in Manchuria. This satisfactory condition has been attained through the practice of strict economy and improvements in tax administration.

With the assistance of experts from the League of Nations, Mr. Soong pointed out, various ministries are working out questions of land tenure and agricultural credit, mass education, central field stations in hygiene and agriculture, improved telegraph and telephone facilities, construction of national highways and the improvement of the silk industry.

Communist areas covering 30,000 square miles in Anhui, Hupeh and Honan provinces have now been recovered by armies of the Central Government, and organized Communist armies in these provinces completely broken up, declared Mr. Soong.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is transferring the bulk of his troops to Kiangsi, where the last stronghold of Communism remains, said Mr. Soong, and in the near future, provided that no further interruptions are caused by Japanese armies, the militant phase of Communism in China will be definitely closed.

"The armed dispute in Canton last summer was localised and burned itself out," he declared. "The recent squabbles in Shantung have been stopped, and there is reason to believe that the disturbances in Szechuen will also be quelled without entailing the use of force by the Central Government."

Mr. Soong called attention to the fact that "the Government, instead of drawing up alluring platform promises, has come down to reality, has recast its plans on what is immediately practicable, and is making it possible to enlist technical and financial assistance from abroad."

CANAL SHIP RULE RAISED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The War Department has approved removal of the restriction against large steamers using the Cape Cod Canal, Mass. The restriction applied to vessels in excess of 425 feet in length, 60 feet width or a draft exceeding 20 feet.

TRAINING IN ART OF FINDING JOBS, Y.M.C.A. ACTIVITY

Job Counseling Service Embraces a Course of Two Weeks

"Job counseling service" is what Mr. William J. Riley, vocational director of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., terms the system he has developed for training young men in the fine art of finding a job. About 80 "white collar" men, ranging in age from 18 to 35 years, are now enrolled in the course offered by the job counseling service.

If the policy behind this vocational project merely aimed to aid in uncovering any job for any man, obviously there would be no need for the elaborate set-up devised by Mr. Riley and carried out through the cooperation of a number of voluntary assistants, many of whom are well known in their respective professions.

The objective of the "Y's" vocational director is to help in finding the right job for the right man. But in a broader sense, sponsors of this system do not measure its success by the number of men who find employment. There are other things that men need besides jobs, says Mr. Riley. In normal times, he says, you strengthen a man's morale by giving him work; but nowadays a man has to heighten his morale so as to obtain a job.

If not more than half of the men enrolled in the job counseling course obtain work as a result, the vocational director will not count the service lost upon the other half. That is where the dual objective of the system fits in—training men to become more efficient in business, and training unemployed men to become more efficient in their enforced leisure.

The job counseling service is carried on under the direction of Mr. Riley and a committee of the vocational guidance and placement department of the Huntington Avenue Branch.

The service embraces a course extending over a period of about two weeks, open free of charge to a limited number grouped in three divisions—those recently graduated from high school and college who have not found a job; young men with work experience who are now out of a job, and employed men in need of vocational adjustment, including possible retraining.

One course has already been completed. Another group is nearing completion and three more groups are to be held throughout the course of the winter. Returns have not yet started to come in from men who completed the first course. The second course, which ends this week, started in Nov. 30, with a lecture by Dr. Fred C. Smith of Harvard University on "Discovering My Vocational Assets." This was the first of six lectures open to students and counselors, but intended primarily for the latter.

Following this series of group meetings, the larger group is divided into smaller groups on the basis of expressed and approved vocational interest. These meetings are devoted to better understanding of the work done in specific occupations, to the fitness of individuals for them, and to better methods of finding jobs in specified occupations. The persons leading these meetings are choosen from business and industry in the community.

Another feature of the job counseling service is the array of charts designed by Mr. Riley to show at a glance the opportunities to be had in Boston for further training in a definite field. These charts work like roll curtains and cover practically all the wall space in Mr. Riley's office. More than 20 Boston institutions are listed. In Mr. Riley's opinion the display not only affords a practical index for further vocational training on the part of young men seeking the right kind of work but also enables them to better visualize the many opportunities for training close at hand.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

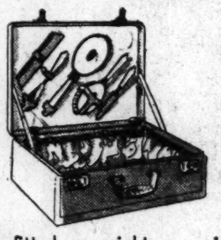
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

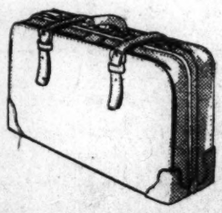
Luggage

The Gift That Is Always Welcome



A fitted overnight case in black or brown cowhide, moire lined, with chrome and enamel fittings. 18-inch size.

27.50



With a true masculine appeal, this pigskin gladstone bag has stitched edges and is lined with bedford cord.

24 inch, 29.50

26 inch, 31.50

A 21-inch case in black or brown cobra cowhide with folding tray. Fittings in the new ivory or shell composition.

27.50

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BOSTON

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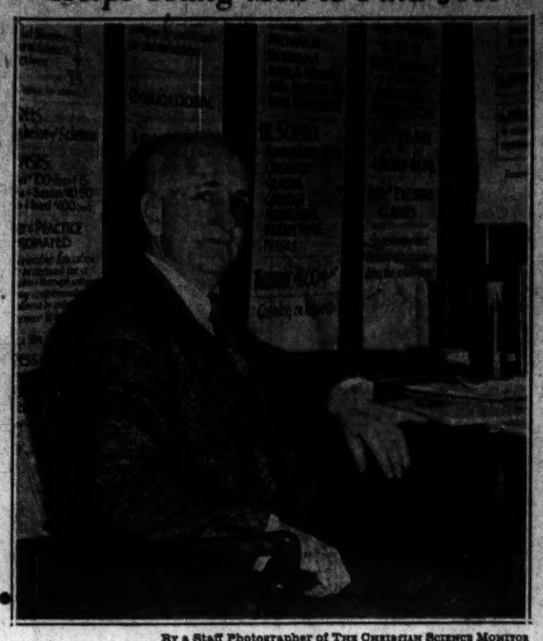
Helps Young Men to Find Jobs



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MR. WILLIAM J. RILEY AMONG HIS CHARTS

PORTRAIT OF BROOKS PLACED AT HARVARD

Presentation ceremonies were held yesterday afternoon in Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, upon the receipt of a new full-length portrait in oils of Bishop Phillips Brooks. The donor was Mr. Boris Luban, a New York artist, who became acquainted with the career of Phillips Brooks and with his Harvard connections, and decided that the association which bears his name should have a portrait of its benefactor.

Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Theological School presided at the ceremonies. Following the acceptance of the portrait, a short address was given by Dr. Francis G. Peabody '69, Plummer professor-emeritus of Christian morals. Professor Peabody was chairman of the original Phillips Brooks House committee at the time the house was built in 1900, and with Bishop Brooks, who was an intimate friend, he served on the original board of preachers, a group that brought about the abolition of compulsory chapel services at Harvard in 1886.

GRANGE TO FOSTER SIX-POINT PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 14—The farm problem in this State must be solved by individual activity and cooperation in marketing, Mr. John A. Hammond, master of the state Grange, said in outlining a six-point legislative program that is proposed to be conducted by the organization when the Legislature convenes in January.

The program embraced the following: Modification of the present comptroller law in operation since July, 1931; amendment to the old-age pension law transferring administration to town and city governments; election of county commissioners for six-year terms; regulation of all transportation companies by the Public Service Commission; maintenance of state aid and trunk lines by the State; opposition to any attempt to repeal or modify the state dry laws.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Honorary scholarships without stipend were awarded today to 105 students in Harvard College. Twelve of the awards were John Harvard Scholarships which are granted only to men attaining the highest group of the college rank list and who have not made application for other types of scholarships. The remaining 93 were Harvard College Scholarships similarly assigned to students of the second group.

Philippines Bill To Be Redrafted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Sponsors of the Hawes-Cutting bill granting full independence to the Philippines in 18 years agreed yesterday to accept a 12-year pre-freedom period, but final drafting of the proposed compromise was deferred until today.

The Senate adjourned, and immediately a group of senators began rewriting the heart of the measure.

They made it plain, however, they were not relinquishing the "philosophy" which dictated the original bill, but were willing to compromise in order to speed action and get the legislation into conference with the House.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB ORGANIZED AT B. U.

To establish closer relationship between Boston University students from many lands and to help them to understand one another's problems, a Cosmopolitan Club has been established in the university. The club members come from various countries in Europe, Asia, Central, South and North America.

The officers are: President, Louis James, Jamaica, B. W. I.; vice-president, Laurence Donoghue of Winthrop, only American officer; secretary, Miss Yourdanka S. Borikova, Bulgaria; and treasurer, Maximino Galao Rayela of Pangil, Laguna, Philippine Islands. The faculty advisers are Prof. Warren T. Powell, head of the department of student counseling and religious activities, and Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women.

POULTRY SOLD AT AUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 14—Burlington County farmers have garnered $9800 from operations of a local poultry auction market in the last 12 months, the first year of its existence, according to Mr. Charles A. Thompson, County Agricultural Agent. The auction market has opened up new outlets for poultry.

For Him

$30

17 Jewel ILLINOIS Wadsworth Case

PAUL REVERE WATCH

For Her

$2.50

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When visiting Sweden ask for this refreshing pure Apple Drink at the restaurants.

Be sure you get our brand.

GRAWENSTEINERFABRIKEN
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Pleasant View

The Concord N. H. home of Mrs. Eddy and scene of the historic interview with Mr. Brisbane in June of 1907.

WHAT MRS. EDDY SAID TO ARTHUR BRISBANE

A final and complete answer to attacks made on Mrs. Eddy's mental and physical soundness when she was 86. In this famous Cosmopolitan Magazine article, the renowned editor says he found her "the personification of that victory of spirit over matter to which her religion aspires." Now in book form with an introduction by Rufus Steele, columnist of The Christian Science Monitor. At Reading Rooms or direct from the publisher.

● An Ideal Gift for students and friends—it belongs in the library of every Christian Scientist. Beautifully printed with 14 illustrations (6 of Mrs. Eddy). Blue cloth, stamped in gold—$1. Handsome gift edition in genuine blue leather, stamped in gold, in gift case—$2.

M. E. PAIGE, Publisher, 33 W. 42 St., N.Y.C.
Kindly send me ____ copies of the cloth edition and ____ copies of the leather edition of "What Mrs. Eddy said to Arthur Brisbane."
I enclose $ ____ (a)
Name ____
Address ____

Tale of Boy Who Leaves Farm For Big City Reversed

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14 (AP)—A two-year-old "back to the farm" movement has reached such proportions that Wood Netherland, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, predicts another month will see the farm population of the middle West nearly as great as it ever was.

The exodus from the cities to the soil, he said, has offset the city-ward movement from 1920 to 1930. Mr. Netherland attributed the movement to unemployment in the larger cities, expected higher farm prices and unfavorable investments.

The trek to the country, which began in 1930, is pointed to by real estate men as one of the principal reasons for "for rent" signs appearing in city windows. Mr. Netherland said sales of farms to city people have continued to increase in the last 60 days. He pointed out, however, that not every city man or woman is adopted to farm life.

"To farm successfully requires not only the desire but the ability and few urbanites who have spent all their years in the cities are equipped by temperament, to say nothing of training and knowledge, to make successful farmers.

"This fact is recognized by the Federal Land Bank in the sale of farms. Although most of our sales are being made to urbanites, they are largely former farmers or their sons who left the farm a few years ago to earn temporarily high wages in the cities."

LIGHT REFERENDUM FAVORED

Action favoring a referendum vote on establishment of municipal lighting plants in Boston was taken yesterday by the City Council committee on lighting, when it voted to petition the State Legislature for such a referendum. In addition, the committee took up the question of putting individual Diesel engine plants into a number of municipal plants.

Golden Fruit Cake

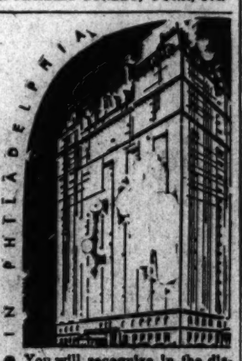
Order now for Christmas

80c a pound plus postage

PACKED IN TIN BOXES

BESSIE FORRY

339 E. MARKET STREET, YORK, PA.



● You will recognize in the distinguished atmosphere of the Bellevue-Stratford an unmistakable assurance of irreproachable service in every department. You will enjoy its beautiful appointments—and its location in the very center of business and social life. Rates are consistent with present times.

BELLEVUE STRATFORD

● CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen. Mgr.

Budding Talents Become Blossoms At Museum Class

Idle hands are conspicuously absent from the Museum Art Class now being conducted at the Cambridge Children's Museum on Tuesday afternoons by Miss Mary Ryzewski of the Massachusetts School of Art. Among the subjects undertaken by this class are clay modeling, chalk and crayon drawing and water color painting. Members are chosen from the public schools of Cambridge by Mr. Alfred Burke, art director, according to their recognized artistic talents.

Among the interesting clay models cast into molds are two made by representatives of the Peabody School. One represents two monkeys, the other a friendly pup. In the water color and chalk work, pupils are given a subject such as Red Riding Hood and are asked to draw or paint their own conception of some incident in the story.

Students from the three sixth grades of the Longfellow school have submitted to the Museum for exhibition a variety of product maps of South America. Fastened around the border of these maps are small bottles, cellophane packages, or other containers of the various products common to that continent and are attached to threads which point to the locality from which they come.

An attractive Irish exhibit has been opened. Among the articles displayed is a reproduction of the Brian Baru harp.

LOWELL IS GUEST OF HOUSE MEMBERS

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, was honored with an anniversary party last night by members of Lowell House. Following the special dinner, a cake large enough to serve the whole assemblage of 300 students and faculty was presented to Dr. Lowell by B. S. Wood '33, chairman of the house committee.

The after-dinner entertainment program included a short play entitled, "In Spite of Father," the scene of which was laid in Memorial Hall at examination time. It was a romantic melodrama based on the examinations and machinations of a popular tutoring school. Following the play, there was a short opera dealing with the famous Lowell House bells. In saying farewell to Lowell House students Dr. Lowell said he hoped future generations of Harvard men will appreciate the value of what has been done for them during the past decade by public spirited men.

LEAGUE HEARS PLEA FOR LABOR BY LADY ASTOR

Mrs. Roosevelt Addresses National Consumers on Trade Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Civilization depends upon spiritual ideas and the quickest way to destroy it is for citizens to go to sleep and allow the workers of the country to be crushed, declared Viscountess Astor speaking here yesterday at the annual luncheon of the National Consumers' League.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted, "There is something fundamentally wrong with a civilization which tolerates conditions such as many of our people are facing today."

Mrs. Roosevelt who has been accustomed to speak without notes, is now, in conformity with official procedure, reading her speeches, but there has been no change in the direct, forceful simplicity of her statements. She declared that the manufacturer who desires to be fair is menaced by the "unscrupulous" ones whose lower standards are accepted by the people who must somehow find work.

When Mrs. Roosevelt had finished Lady Astor said, "I don't believe the world quite realizes yet what an asset it is to have the first lady of the land know and care about social conditions."

Dr. Leo Wolman's speech included a number of figures to support his contention that, "in many industries and occupations current wages have descended to unimaginable depths." He quoted the United States Department of Labor as reporting rates as low as 5 and 7½ cents an hour.

"Whatever its sponsors hope to accomplish by the share-the-work movement it is clear that it has thus far had little effect in controlling the conditions in the sweated and sub-marginal industries of this country," Dr. Wolman stated. "Overtime rules, standards of public decency, trade union power have all been ineffectual to stop this trend."

The statements of low wages were borne out by Mrs. Elinore Morehouse Herrick, executive of the State Consumers' League, who said investigations showed canneries which paid women 12½ cents an hour and men 15 cents, with the wages dropping to 8 cents for women and 10 cents for men. Another labor study showed adults getting jobs in Manhattan at $8 and $10 a week.

A resolution was adopted for setting up state industrial standards committees to crystallize public opinion for the protection of labor standards. And another was adopted reading, "Whereas the share-the-work movement means the reduction of working hours with corresponding loss of pay often resulting in less than a living wage, thus throwing the burden of unemployment upon those least able to bear it, be it resolved that the league recommends the movement be carefully studied and where less than a living wage is paid, efforts be made to secure with the reduction of hours, increase of wage rates sufficient for the necessities of life."

Dr. John R. Commons was reelected president, with a list of vice-presidents including Miss Jane Addams and Mr. Newton D. Baker. Miss Lucy Randolph Mason was reelected general secretary.

Astor Labor Charge Denied by Carolinians

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, in a statement here yesterday said that "the charge of Viscountess Astor, made before the National Consumers League, in New York, that children work 12 to 14 hours in textile plants in the Carolinas, is without foundation."

Lady Astor was quoted in dispatches from New York as saying that "children laboring 12 and 14 hours in the Carolinas produce so cheaply that respectable textile unionists in Manchester cannot meet the mark and are being ruined by American labor."

TAX INSTALLMENT DUE ON THURSDAY

The fourth and final installment of federal income taxes falls due tomorrow. All remittances should be mailed to the office of Mr. Thomas W. White, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 22 Pearl Street, Boston.

Payments made and placed in the mails must bear the cancellation stamp of Dec. 15, in order to avoid penalties. Cash payments can be made at the office of Collector White up to 4:30 p. m. on Thursday.

Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

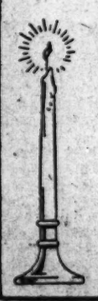
Due, to necessary rearrangements of station programs, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990 kilocycles) and the short-wave station WIXAZ has been changed. The following schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" will prevail until further notice:

The Monitor news will be radiocast daily at 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. except on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The Tuesday radiocast is at 8:00 to 8:15 p. m. and Saturday from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.

The daily noon radiocast at 12 to 12:15 will continue unchanged.

In past years many—people gave expensive Christmas gifts.....

This year everybody is giving the fresh—



Fanny Farmer CANDIES

two pounds or more 50¢ the pound

one pound SIXTY CENTS

To Know A Man, Marry Him

So says the old proverb. Judging from our experience watching people from behind grocery counters, we suspect it's about right. You can't judge a man seeing him only occasionally. Anybody can be pleasant at odd moments.

It's something the same with grocery stores. You can't judge them by a passing glance. 'Most anybody can dress up a window to look fine. Nor can you judge them by an occasional visit. In order to know a grocery store, you have to trade there day in and day out.

A & P has millions of satisfied customers—women who've given us a thorough trial and have not been disappointed.

To know a man, marry him. To know us at A & P, just trade with us long enough to give us a chance to prove that we sell only the highest quality foods at the most reasonable prices.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

CASASSA WINS OVER WHITE IN REVERE VOTING

Municipal Elections Are Held in Five Massachusetts Cities

A heavy tide of ballots, typical of the times, marked the voting for mayor in five Massachusetts municipalities yesterday.

Considerable interest centered in the race in Revere, where Mayor Andrew W. Casassa, running as an independent, edged out Mr. Charles H. White, president of the city council, who defeated the incumbent in the Republican primary.

Heartened by a plurality of 314, Mayor Casassa announced his victory to a throng in front of City Hall in a speech which carried an ultimatum of war against gangdom and racketeering in the surfside city. In the early balloting, Mr. White ran far ahead of his rival, but late returns from the homestretch precincts, one and two, containing 40 per cent of the voters, put the independent mayor in the lead.

Mayor Robert A. Perkins of Melrose was reelected in a contest against Mr. Arthur W. Cary and Mr. James W. Brodis. In North Adams, Mr. Archie J. Pratt carried the day for the Republicans by dislodging Mayor William Johnson from an eight-year perch on the city's highest office. Mayor Johnson ran as the people's candidate with the indorsement of the local Democratic organization.

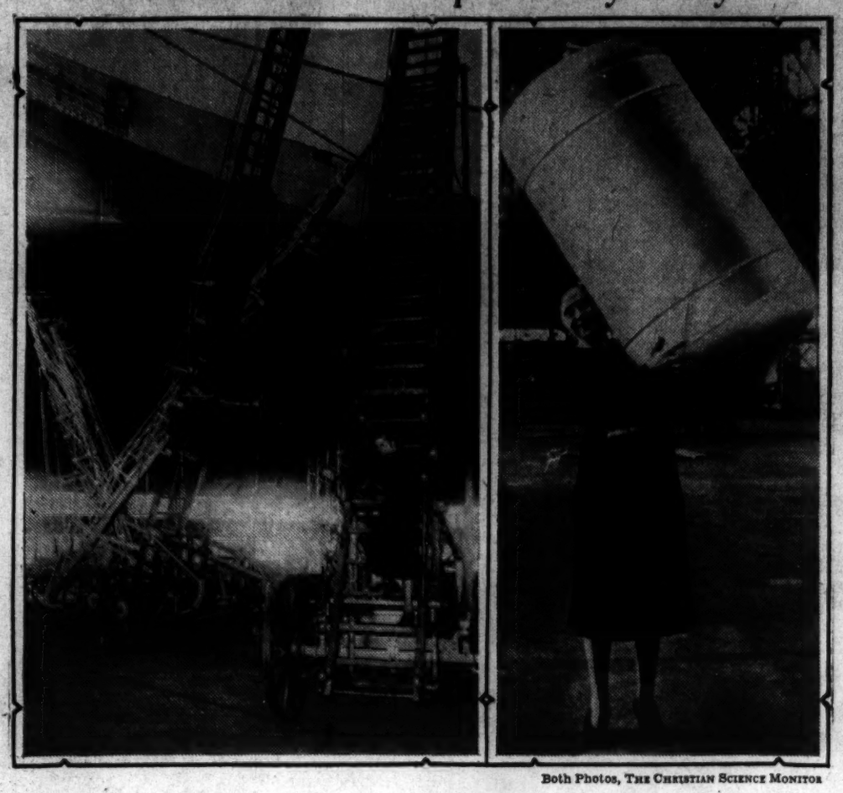
Mr. Paul F. Eaton came back to public service in Beverly after 12 years in retirement on a tide of 649 votes which swept him into the mayoralty. He defeated Mayor James A. Torrey. More than 8000 of the 10,000 voters went to the polls. Mr. John D. Devir, former mayor of Malden, was elected again with a generous plurality over Mayor William Hastings, seeking reelection.

Republicans Win

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. S. F. A. Pickering (R.), yesterday was elected mayor of Portsmouth, defeating Mr. Albert H. Rowe (D.), by 312 votes. The vote was 2753 to 2441. The Democrats won three council-at-large contests and one ward fight, giving Republicans a five to four edge to that body.

KEENE, N. H., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mayor Nathan C. Sibley (R.), was reelected for a second term yesterday, defeating Mr. Hugh F. Waling (D.). The vote, 1620 to 987, was the largest ever cast in a city election here.

Before a Giant Airship Is Ready to Fly



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

"PIE RACKS" AND AN APPARENT "POWERFUL KATRINKA"

At the Left Several of the Special Extension Ladders Used in the Construction of the New Dirigible Macon Are Seen Pointed Toward the Outer Silver Shell of the Giant Craft. They Are Dubbed "Pie Racks" by the Workers. Though the Feat of the Young Woman at the Right Recalls the "Powerful Katrinka" of Fontaine Fox, the Large Fuel Tank of the Macon, Which She Holds, Weighs Only 30 Pounds, Although Its Capacity Is 120 Gallons of Gasoline.

Women Urge Mrs. Roosevelt To Make Amends to Girlhood

Protest Comes From Kansas and Ohio Against Speech by President-Elect's Wife That Girls Learn Young to Drink Whisky

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's reputed assertion that "the average girl of today faces the problem of learning very young how much she can drink of such things as whisky and gin and sticking to the proper quantity" brought a "shocked protest" yesterday from a group of women leaders here.

Fifty of them from many of the leading women's organizations in the city instructed a committee to inform the wife of President-Elect Roosevelt her radio address on the subject last Friday night "has put a severe strain upon the loyalty of countless American women."

"Lest your astonishing statement," said a letter of protest by the group, "should pass unquestioned in America and Europe as representing the opinion of American womanhood, we wish, in the name of hundreds of thousands of American woman of all political parties, to register a shocked protest against this statement.

"To advocate that an open door to the use of intoxicants may be safely entered by a judicious knowledge of the amounts a young girl may imbibe with impunity is the most astonishing statement yet made by a woman whose husband has been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. The plea that this education is necessary among girls of our country in order that they may escape being classed as 'prigs' is an insult to the American girl.

"The majority of the young women of our country are so individual and personal in character that the fear of being called a prig has no terror for them. The statement that they need to be protected from ridicule if they abstain from intoxicants does not apply to the present generation.

"It is our sincere wish always to respect and honor the 'First Lady of the Land,' but your radio address has put a severe strain upon the loyalty of countless American women.

"We believe that ours is only one of a vast avalanche of protests that your talk has evoked in the hearts of your countrywomen. We shall welcome heartily a future address from you which we can applaud and honor."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Cuyahoga County Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday composed and sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a letter expressing "keen disappointment" with statements attributed to Mrs. Roosevelt regarding prohibition.

What Mrs. Roosevelt Said That Caused the Protest

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President-Elect, could not be reached last night for comment on the letter of "protest" announced yesterday by a group of women leaders at Topeka, Kan., who quoted a portion of a statement from her address of last Friday.

The address, estimated at more than 1500 words, dealt with young girls and one section of the text as made available for publication said:

"In my youth all of us saw wine upon the table in our homes, and many of us saw a good bit of excessive drinking, but very few girls, whether in high school or private school or college, drank anything beyond a glass of wine at home and it never would have occurred to the young man to carry a flask to an evening party.

"He carried it traveling or on a hunting trip, but not to social gatherings, for his host provided him with whatever might be necessary, and it did not brand a girl a prig or unsocial if she did not join in with whatever conviviality was going on in the way of drinking. But prohibition seems to have changed that to a certain extent so that the average girl of today faces the problem of learning very young how much she can drink of such things as whisky and gin and sticking to the proper quantity."

"One of the things that we hoped for in prohibition was protection for the weak and I regret to say that I feel conditions brought about by prohibition require more strength of character than any conditions that I remember in my youth."

In conclusion she said:

"I feel that on the whole the girl of today, if she has sympathetic and wise parents, has a better chance for meeting her problems successfully and making her life a valuable and interesting one than had the girl of 30 years ago."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:10 "Hittin' on the Keys": sketch.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio period.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Willie and Eugene Howard, comedians.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Sophie Kerr's "Relative Values": sketch.
8:00 NBC, "Capt. Diamond's Adventures."
8:30 New England Community Singing Club, Gil Hamlin, director.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
10:00 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
10:15 "Queen of the Air" contest.
10:30 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Opera, "Ciari, Maid of Milan."
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Fying Family."
5:45 NBC, Safety Soldiers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Zypist."
7:00 Reese and White, vocal duo.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ralph Kirbery, "Dream Singer."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, "Adjusted Compensation Certificates," Representative Wright Patman, Texas.
8:45 NBC, Denny Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Concert.
9:30 Andrew Jacobson's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Four Kings of Harmony."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 White's Big Brother Program.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; Hummingbirds, female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, "What Congress Did Today," Edwin C. Hill.
6:20 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnybones Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:00 Phi Beta Kappa Carol service, from Battell Chapel, Yale.
9:30 New England Council talk.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 La Paradis Band.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; Edwin C. Hill; orchestras.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, American Museum of Natural History: talk.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Same as WBZ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Review Campaign speaker.

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir.
9:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Dedication of new Department of Labor building, Washington, President Hoover, Secretary Doak, speakers.
4:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir.
9:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Dedication of new Department of Labor building, Washington, President Hoover, Secretary Doak, speakers.
4:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lexington; Second lecture in season's series, "What Men Live By," by Abbé Ernest Dimnet, Cary Memorial Hall, 8:15.

Opening dinner at The Russian Bear, new restaurant, benefit of Girls' Playground, 11 Newbury Street, 7.

Harvard University: Meeting, Harvard League of Nations, subject, "Shall the League Be Armed?" New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, 7:30.

Boston University: Lecture, "Savings Bank Life Insurance," by Miss Alice M. Grady, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance for Massachusetts, C. B. A., 525 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

New England Section, Society of American Engineers: Dinner meeting, talk, "The Autogiro," by Mr. Heraclio Alfaro, Walker Memorial Building, M. I. T., Cambridge, 6:30.

Boston Architectural Club: First in series of illustrated lectures, on Architectural Beauties of Boston, by Mr. Samuel V. Chamberlain, 18 Somerset Street, 8. Open to public.

Unitarian Club: Dinner meeting, address, "War Debts and the Tariff," by Prof. J. Anton de Haas, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

Harvard Dramatic Club: Performance of "Circumstantial Evidence," Pi Eta Theater, 49 Boylston Street, Cambridge, 8:30.

Luncheon Club: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Ladies' Night, Hotel Statler.

New England Retail Grain Dealers: Meeting and dinner, Hotel Statler.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Boston Credit Men's Association and National Association of Cost Accountants: Dinner meeting, address, "Business in 1933," by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Beaver and Muskrat at Home," 10:30.

Dramatic Club meeting, 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture, "The Jury System of Rhode Island," by Miss Nettie E. Bauer, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston League of Women Voters: Luncheon meeting; talk, "Clandestine Protectionism," by Prof. E. M. Winslow, of Tufts, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Society for Preservation of New England Antiques: Exhibition of antiques and sale of Christmas greens, Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Dec. 17.

Tide-Over-League of Massachusetts: Christmas sale, home of Dr. and Mrs. L. Eugene Emerson, 64 Sparks Street, Cambridge, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Brokers Division, Boston Real Estate Exchange: Luncheon meeting, address, "Reducing Public Expenses," by Mr. William B. Baker, Chamber of Commerce, 1.

Girl Scout Market, Parish House, First Parish Church of Cambridge, all day, through Dec. 16.

Harvard University: Showing of French motion picture, "Les Cinq Gentlemen Maudits," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 2:30, 5:15 and 8:30 p. m.

Boston Art Club Galleries: Exhibition of small paintings, open to public, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, all day until 9 p. m.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; etchings by Whistler; prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge—Setting and costume designs for the stage. Through Dec. 23.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Paintings and water colors by A. Petvojian. Through Dec. 31.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 20.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in oil, by H. B. Brainerd. Through Dec. 16.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual exhibition of "small pictures." Through Dec. 29.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Miss Charlote H. Lamson. Through Dec. 19.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oil and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest."

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings of game birds, by Roland Green of England. Also similar studies in water colors of New England song birds by Charles Emile Heil. Etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Also decorative arts of the old Mediterranean area. Through Dec. 24.

120 Boylston Street—Water colors by R. Clipson Sturgis. Through Dec. 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Illustrations for Emerson's Essays, by Ronda Rhead. Through month of December.

Scherree Studio, 005 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

CONNECTICUT

New London: Bulkeley Auditorium, Bulkeley Place, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 30.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington: Senior High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Grantwood: Cliffside Park High School, Palisade and Riverview Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Summit: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 20.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 240 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 69 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (auspices First and Fifth Churches): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Media (auspices First Church, Swarthmore): Media Theater, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Pottsville: Necho Allen, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with rain or snow tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Thursday morning; colder Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with rain or snow tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds shifting to southwest late tonight and to strong west Thursday; overcast weather, probably with occasional rain over south portion and snow over north portion late tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	34	46	Montreal	16	26
Bismarck	-2	24	Nantucket	34	44
Boston	30	37	New Orleans	58	76
Buffalo	18	26	New York	32	38
Calgary	8	26	Norfolk, Va.	52	52
Charleston	62	72	North Platte	6	24
Chicago	12	14	Philadelphia	32	38
Cincinnati	18	20	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	52
Denver	6	24	Pittsburgh	14	28
Eastport, Me.	24	36	Portland, Me.	24	32
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	56	56
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	24	26
Ypm. Dec. 13	74		St. Paul	2	22
Helena, Mont.	0	12	Salt Lake City	-4	10
Huron, S. D.	8	28	San Francisco	38	46
Jacksonville	62	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	30
Kansas City	22	34	Seattle	32	40
Key West	76	80	Tampa	66	90
Los Angeles	40	58	Washington	28	38
Memphis	36	38	Wichita, Kan.	26	28
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	-8	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 14.
B—Maximum Dec. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:31 a. m. and 12:58 p. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George A. Schroeder, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Daisy A. Snow, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret Cook, Battle Creek, Mich.
R. M. Gilmour, Westport, Conn.
Mrs. Velma Nason, Dover, N. H.

Macon's Ladders 'Made in Germany' Of Oregon Spruce

Many a new industry is forced to develop its own peculiar tools when adequate ones are not already manufactured. No exception is the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio. Scores of workmen swarm about the framework of the new dirigible Macon, sister ship to the Akron, now being constructed in the Goodyear dock at Akron, put silver paint on the outer skin, paint the huge words "Macon" on the forward under sides and the red and blue insignia of the United States Navy, or put in rivets in the interior of the ship, perched on long extension ladders of a special make imported from Germany. The ladders, which, curiously enough, are made in Germany of spruce imported from Oregon, are 85 feet high, and are mounted on special trucks so that they are not required to be leaned against the ship in order to support them.

When the order is given to "fill 'er up" aboard the new giant airship it will call for 62 tons of gasoline or 20,000 gallons of fuel. Most of this cargo will be distributed in 110 fuel tanks constructed of the new lightweight metal, duralumin. Most of these tanks hold 120 gallons of "gas" yet weigh but 30 pounds. Some of the tanks aboard will hold 400 gallons.

ADVERTISING URGED AS AID FOR BUSINESS

Advertising and better salesmanship will do more than any one other thing to bring America out of the business slump, Mr. John Mench, director of advertising for the Hearst newspapers, said in an address before the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday. There is a great need, he declared, for more sales organization.

The speaker called advertising the greatest force in business, yet, he pointed out, more money is "wasted" on it than any other item in retail store costs due to misplacement of advertising copy and the inefficiency of copy writers.

About 200 Firms Adopt 'Work' Plan

Adoption of a "share-the-work" plan has been approved and put into operation by more than 200 business houses in Boston, according to the Boston Share-the-Work Committee.

The committee, headed by Mr. Frank C. Nichols, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, has announced three objectives of its effort. These are: (1) To check seasonal increases in unemployment by employing the greatest possible number of workers on a shortened working schedule; (2) Employment of a larger group working shorter periods rather than a smaller group working longer periods; (3) Increasing employment when an increasing volume of business permits rather than lengthen working schedules.

Boston Art Notes

Irving and Casson's

Scarce 20 years of age is the painter whose one-man show may be seen at the Irving and Casson Galleries on Boylston Street. C. Crosby Allen is his name. He paints in a disciplined, orderly manner. His pictures show clarity of purpose, a genuine feeling for scenic qualities, an agreeable tranquillity. He has been schooled to see nature as a pattern and to use the details of outdoors as pictorial material.

Porto Rican and New England subjects count among Mr. Allen's titles. The tropical subjects show the luxuriant foliage, the brilliant sunlight, the coral-tinted stucco houses. The New England pictures include portrayals of the fine doorways and façades of Colonial homesteads. A Gloucester subject depicts with a fine sense of design the wharves. Clouds figure prominently in all his pictures, and one entitled "Cloud Curtains" is particularly effective.

Mr. Allen's palette follows conventional ways, the general effect of his pictures is bright, though the colors are moderate. His tendency to flatten motives, such as mountains, sometimes decreases the spaciousness in the pictures with distant perspectives.

At the same gallery may be seen drawings in pencil and tinted lithographs by Mr. R. K. Fletcher, architect, Boston. The pencil sketches are beautifully made, with telling line and splendid application of the grayness of the line to the "color" value. Mr. Fletcher portrays buildings with certainty and with an authenticity that makes their constructional character unmistakable. The lithographs are ably made, though their colors appear somewhat amateurish.

Budget Estimates Cut $214,700 More

Boston's budget estimates yesterday were brought $214,700 nearer the $5,000,000 reduction goal set last week by Mayor James M. Curley to lower the costs of government. To date, as a result of conferences between Mayor Curley, Mr. Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, Mr. Rupert Carven, auditor, and department heads, nearly $500,000 has been cut from the estimates, with 27 more units to be examined.

Yesterday's reductions included $140,000 in the Fire Department, $75,000 in the Election Department, $4000 in the City Clerk's office, and $700 in the Board of Examiners, while an added appropriation of $5000 was authorized for the City Collector's office.

In the Fire Department a reduction of trucks will be effected during 1933. Revision of the department into 10 districts rather than 15 was suggested by Mayor Curley. Reduction in the number of officers would be effected by not filling vacancies and by making no promotions. According to the Mayor, $1,000,000 might be saved in time by this method.

'ISLAND' CHANGES SOUGHT

Improvements in the safety islands along Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, were proposed last night in an order introduced by Mr. Francis J. Roche, councilor-at-large at a meeting of the Council. The order was placed on the table for one week upon the request of Mr. Edward J. Sennott, councilor-at-large. The propsal calls for the appropriation of $3000 for the improvements on the islands.

TAX ABATEMENT MADE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Bureau of Internal Revenue yesterday announced it had granted to the New England Power Company, Boston, abatement of $32,958 on income and profits taxes for 1919.

NEW OWNERS TO OPEN GILBERTVILE MILLS

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP) — The Gilbert Manufacturing Company has sold three large worsted mills, about 250 tenement houses and the village water system, plus two mills and a number of tenements in Ware to Leonard B. Campbell of Ware and Walter W. Holt of this town, both former executives in the company. They are understood to have the backing of Boston and New York financial interests. The assessed valuation of the property transferred is about $1,000,000.

The mills have been closed since spring after 90 years of continuous operation in the hands of the Gilbert family. The new owners plan to reopen a section of the mills as soon as possible.

BROCKTON FACTORY OPENS

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Brockton Ideal Shoe Company will begin production of 1200 pairs of shoes a day with employment of 250 workers in opening a closed factory, formerly used by the Diamond Shoe Company, on Thursday, officials announce. It will operate as an open shop.

Morning and evening trains from Chicago—10:30 a. m.—8:45 p. m. to the sunny resorts and ranches of the Southwest.

GOLDEN STATE LIMITED and APACHE to ARIZONA CALIFORNIA

Via The Route of Unparalleled Charm from Chicago or St. Louis

Rock Island-Southern Pacific

No Extra Fare

Fastest to Phoenix. First in low altitude comfort to San Diego-Coronado, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara. And the only through service to El Paso-Juarez, Tucson, Chandler, Palm Springs, Agua Caliente.

Round trip only 25% higher than the one way fare—every day to December 22. Return limit January 25, 1933. Passengers may buy sleeping car space.

For detailed information, write

T. J. GLANCY, D. P. A.
Rock Island Lines
489-10 Old South Bldg.
Boston, Mass. 1082A

ROCK ISLAND
THE ROAD OF UNUSUAL SERVICE

"This is a real Christmas ... *it's a FILMO!*"

"What You See, You Get—With Filmo." The Famous Filmo 70-D Camera—of startling simplicity in operation but versatile as any professional cameraman could wish. Three-lens turret, seven film speeds, variable viewfinder. In beautiful Sesamee-locked Mayfair case, $245 and up. Other Filmos $92 and up. Bell & Howell pays the Federal tax.

Dad decided that only the FINEST *would do*

"Only once does baby learn to walk, only once will Junior have a sixth birthday, only once can we take movies of each trip, each vacation. The moment is too precious to lose. We must have the movie camera that's always dependable, and always able to catch the movie, whatever the photographic condition. That's why I decided on a Filmo."

Thus does Dad explain his choice of the family's Christmas gift. And it is a wise choice. Bell & Howell, maker of Filmo, years ago introduced personal movies, giving them the excellence and the versatility for which Bell & Howell professional movie making equipment is so famous. Go where you will, you'll find Filmo the choice of knowing movie-makers, sportsmen, explorers, statesmen and royalty. These people, who demand the best, logically select Filmo.

And you too can have a Filmo Camera and Projector this Christmas. Go to your dealer's today for a demonstration of their marvelous simplicity, their jewel-like precision, their obvious sturdiness and longevity. Or write direct to Bell & Howell for literature. Filmo Cameras and Projectors use Eastman 16 mm. Safety Film in the yellow box, obtainable anywhere, and are licensed by Eastman Kodak Company for taking and showing Kodacolor movies in full color.

BELL & HOWELL FILMO

Personal Movie Cameras and Projectors

BELL & HOWELL CO., 1805 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill., New York, Hollywood, London (B & H Co., Ltd.) *Established 1907*

PROFESSIONAL RESULTS WITH AMATEUR EASE

Judge Nisley shoes by quality and not by price!

Nisley's Practical Christmas Offer
ONE WEEK ONLY beginning Thursday, Dec. 15

Free Hose *included*

with every purchase of a pair of Nisley shoes!

One pair of our first quality 70c chiffon or service weight hose from regular stock free with any pair of shoes purchased on or before Wednesday, December 21 st.

NISLEY'S are not merely $4 shoes! In style ... quality ... fitting ... flexibility ... and materials they may be compared only with footwear that sells at much higher prices. In fact thousands of Nisley's wearers challenge their friends to tell the difference. The free hose adds 70c more to the greatest shoe value in America. This value is made possible by Nisley ownership of two factories and perfection in fitting is made possible by a constant supply in widths AAAA to D, sizes 2½ to 9 even a few styles to 10

Number fourteen of a series of Modern Beauties
Mildred—meaning gently strict

Roxana: Evening sandal of white moire. Heel and trim of silver kid. This sandal or plain pump of white moire may be dyed to match your gown.

Grace: Our most popular dress tie presented in four ways. Suede and kid in Paddock green, Javanese brown, Raven black. Black Shagran with kid.

Gerda: Black Shagran with calf as pictured, or suede and calf combined in Raven or Javanese. A very popular winter step-in.

Thora: (Means a blessing). A new Nisley Arch Comfort in black or brown kid. Other similar patterns also aid you shop all day without tiring.

SILK HOSE in Gift Boxes
Value made possible only through our 61 store buying power. Correct shades to match footwear as follows:

Sheer Chiffon . . . . 50c pair (only 2 pairs ($1) to a customer)
Chiffon or Service . 70c pair 2 pairs $1.25
Finer Chiffon . . . . 90c pair 2 pairs $1.65

SEVENTY CONSTANTLY CHANGING STYLES

Nisley $4 Beautiful Shoes in the exact type you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St. S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 764 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 933 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

BANKER REVIEWS SIGNS POINTING TO TRADE RISE

Sisson Says Full Recovery Hinges on Settlement of Debts and Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—While many forces for business recovery are evident, genuine world recovery now waits on settling the war debt and armament problems as soundly and speedily as possible, Mr. Francis H. Sisson of New York City, president of the American Bankers' Association, told the Illinois Manufacturers' Association here last night.

The recrudescence of the war debt problem in the last few weeks has made it all too evident, Mr. Sisson declared, that the sensitive business and financial machinery of the world cannot help but be affected harmfully by the war debt indecision, and therefore the governments must act speedily and wisely.

The drop of the pound sterling recently, he pointed out, drove wheat down with it, while other staples declined sharply as well, but the reaction here of the pound sterling, he said, "is only one of the many curious aspects of the intergovernment war debt problems."

Mr. Sisson pointed out that there was a close relation between armaments and war debts because of the apprehension that any money the foreign governments would save through revision or cancellation might be used for greater armaments.

"Even those who favor revision hesitate at the prospect of reducing debt payments without some assurance that the money thus saved would not be used for larger armies and navies, particularly in view of the fact that such increases in armaments would force this country to enlarge its own military and naval appropriations."

The chief debtor nations, he pointed out, spent on armaments in 1931 nearly seven times as much as they were obligated to pay the United States on account of the debts.

Touching on the banking and business situation in this country, Mr. Sisson said: "Our banking structure is very much sounder at the close of this year than it was at the beginning of 1932. The current condition, in fact, is far more satisfactory than that of a few months ago, and it is apparent now that the Federal Reserve Banks have successfully withstood the severest test since their establishment."

The existence of so many favorable factors, such as a somewhat stronger bond market, steadiness in power consumption, inflow of gold, low inventories, decline in bank failures, excess bank reserves, Mr. Sisson said, had not been present at any other time during the trade slump.

Paris Cabinet Falls; Debt Delayed

(Continued from Page 1)

of France and Britain, more than on any other one thing, depended the future security of France. He affirmed that recent negotiations had built up Franco-British coöperation into an entente which constituted the strongest bulwark of peace in Europe.

To this argument he joined his supreme appeal. France's whole resistance to Germany's demands was based on respect of contracts. If tomorrow, Germany, encouraged by French action which, he said, would amount in effect to making France's signature "a scrap of paper," should demand actual armament equality with all that it implied, where would France turn for support?

Moratorium Criticized

The appeal failed, however. The Socialists and Right and Center parties were immovable in their determination to oppose the payment due. Their principal argument as voiced by the reactionary, M. Louis Marin, and the Socialist, M. Vincent Auriol, was that President Hoover's initiative in launching the moratorium had effectively and morally, if not legally, nullified the Mellon-Bérenger debt accord, and consequently France in refusing to pay could not be accused of repudiating its signature.

President Hoover, in fact, was the principal object of attack during the debate, and it was frankly stated by M. Marin and M. Auriol that he had forced France to accept the moratorium solely to save more than $1,000,000,000 in American private capital frozen in Germany.

These arguments and others designed to establish the indissoluble link between debts and reparations form the prologue of a resolution voted which concludes thus: "The Chamber recommends that the Government convoke as soon as possible in conjunction with Britain and other debtors a general conference having as its goal the adjustment of all international obligations and the liquidation of international transfers not having commercial justification and which should be linked to the World Economic Conference.

"Concerning the specific problem of the debt installment due Dec. 15, the Chamber, despite juridical or economic considerations, could have authorized payment but only on condition that the United States accept in advance convening of such conference. The reply sent to the British Government Dec. 11 by the American Secretary of State prevents the Chamber from continuing in this attitude. Consequently the Chamber while awaiting necessary general negotiations invites the Government to postpone payment of the installment due Dec. 15."

Poland Gets Debt Note

WARSAW, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that it had received the American reply to Poland's last note requesting postponement of the $3,303,000 debt installment due tomorrow, but there was no announcement as to what the Polish policy will be. Poland, said one paper, is grateful to President Hoover for his desire to improve conditions by means of his moratorium, but the situation has become so complicated now that it is very difficult to see a way out.

Debt View Given 'Man in Street' In Tables of World War Funds

United States Furnished $10,338,058,351 in Cash and Supplies Before and After the Armistice to Allies and Needy Countries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—How were the war debts, out of which have been spun reams of international publicity and diplomatic correspondence contracted and why?

Inquiries from the "man in the street" show that in the decade since the United States loosed its purse to Europe, original facts have been lost sight of under discussion of repayment.

In all, the United States handed out in cash and supplies, before and after the armistice, $10,338,058,351.

Most of this, $9,598,236,575, was raised by the Liberty Loan drives and loaned to the allies for war supplies. Their own cash was being spent at home for the same purposes. Victory depended on more production and more cash. Only the United States could supply these, and it did.

Surplus Supplies Sold

In 1918, the war over, the United States had surplus supplies in Europe. Congress authorized their sale. The debtor nations bought $598,869,010 worth, on credit.

Eighteen months later, many nations suffered from food shortages. Congress set up a $100,000,000 revolving fund to furnish food, and soon after it authorized the United States Grain Corporation to sell 5,000,000 barrels of flour to the stricken countries. European nations purchased $140,952,766 worth of relief supplies.

Thus the grand total was piled up above the $10,000,000,000 mark.

Before the armistice, Great Britain and Cuba repaid a total of $140,010,580.

With repayments made after the armistice, six nations, Belgium, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Yugoslavia, repaid $281,564,445 before the debts were funded.

Nothing was paid on account of the surplus war supplies and relief credits. The grand total was further reduced $1,932,923 by a credit to Finland for a cargo sunk by a mine.

Rates of Interest Changed

Congress originally provided that the first loans should bear interest not less than the highest paid on Liberty Bonds, and 3½ per cent was fixed.

But the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the billions borrowed from the American people were costing the Government 5 per cent. All borrowers agreed to the increase and after May 15, 1918, all loans bore that rate.

Some of the allies were not able to pay back interest. When the funding agreements were made, back interest was added to the total, making the funded debt $11,522,354,000. The interest rate was scaled down in those agreements to an average less than 3 per cent.

This made the total interest to be received eventually, $10,621,185,993, and the grand total of all the war debt to be paid over a long period of years: $22,143,539,993.

The idea held by some that the United States has canceled or remitted part of the war debts, is not correct as to principal. But the cut in interest rates slashed approximately $11,000,000,000 off the grand total that would have been collectible if the original rates had remained.

Payments on Principal

Down to date, including the early payments set forth above, the borrowing nations have repaid a total of $2,627,580,897. This has reduced the principal of the debts $443,310,743. A total of $1,230,926,551 has gone to pay interest.

Present standing by countries is shown in the following tables:

Nation	Repaid	Still Owed
Armenia	....	$19,019,107
Austria	$ 862,668	23,752,217
Belgium	52,191,273	400,680,000
Cuba	12,388,751	....
Czechoslovakia	18,304,178	167,017,023
Estonia	1,248,432	16,466,613
Finland	2,054,685	3,604,000
France	486,075,891	3,983,650,000
Great Britain	1,911,798,398	4,398,000,000
Greece	3,091,936	31,516,000
Hungary	462,486	1,908,560
Italy	97,584,421	2,004,900,000
Latvia	634,166	6,588,684
Liberia	36,471	....
Lithuania	1,128,580	6,197,623
Nicaragua	168,783	352,627
Poland	23,646,297	208,057,000
Roumania	4,761,945	63,860,580
Russia	8,748,879	317,953,006
Yugoslavia	2,588,771	61,635,000
Grand total	$2,627,580,891	$11,598,501,458

Loans Made Before Armistice

The table that follows shows what was actually lent before the armistice and the totals repaid before Nov. 11, 1918:

Country	Pre-Armistice loans	Cash repayments
Belgium	$171,780,000	None
Cuba	10,000,000	$10,000,000
France	1,970,000,000	None
Great Britain	3,696,000,000	130,010,580
Italy	1,031,000,000	None
Russia	187,739,750	None
Yugoslavia	10,605,000	None
Total	$7,077,114,750	$140,010,580

The amount of cash loans after the armistice and total repayments of principal including those given above, before funding of the total loans were:

Country	Cash loan	Repayments
Belgium	$177,434,497	$2,087,630
Cuba	....	10,000,000
Czechoslovakia	61,974,041	None
France	1,970,000,000	64,302,901
Great Britain	581,000,000	202,181,641
Greece	15,000,000	None
Italy	1,617,534,000	364,319
Liberia	26,000,000	None
Roumania	35,000,000	None
Yugoslavia	16,175,485	720,000
Total	$2,531,121,823	$281,564,445

The last loan was made to Czechoslovakia on May 29, 1922, and amounted to $717,834, while the last big one was to France, on Sept. 28, 1921, totaling $10,000,000.

Cash and Supplies Furnished

The total cash advanced before and after the armistice, the amount of surplus war materials sold and the relief supplies sold is set forth by nations in the following table:

	Cash Advanced	Surplus War Supplies	Relief Supplies
Armenia	....	....	$11,000,917
Austria	....	....	24,055,709
Belgium	$349,314,467	$39,872,733	....
Cuba	10,000,000	....	....
Czechoslovakia	61,974,041	20,804,303	9,301,327
Estonia	....	12,313,377	1,785,767
Finland	....	....	3,381,926
France	2,997,477,800	407,341,145	....
Gt. Brit.	4,277,000,000	....	....
Greece	15,000,000	....	....
Italy	1,648,034,050	....	1,885,853
Latvia	....	3,521,889	2,610,417
Liberia	26,000	....	....
Lithuania	....	4,150,491	822,136
Nicaragua	....	186,604	....
Poland	....	83,682,708	75,984,236
Roumania	25,000,000	12,022,675	....
Russia	187,739,750	406,082	4,465,485
Yugoslavia	38,780,465	34,976,030	....
Total	$9,598,336,575	$598,869,010	$140,952,320

Help for Chicago Made Contingent On Rigid Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—Substantial aid will be given the various local governments in distress by the Citizens' Committee on Public Expenditures in the way of raising money for delinquent pay rolls, aiding tax collections and sale of tax warrants, if the governments will pledge themselves to rigid economy, was the ultimatum given yesterday. In a letter sent to the four major local governmental bodies the following promises were made:

"If the above-named municipal corporations will fix their budgets for the year 1933 on the basis approved or to be approved by the Committee on Public Expenditures, then the committee will undertake to secure from the banks sufficient funds to cover the first two weeks' pay roll in the month of December for such municipal corporations.

"The banks will agree to use every reasonable means available to them and to put forth every effort possible to prevent the bonds of the Board of Education and the City of Chicago, maturing in January and February, 1933, from going off the approved legal list in the various states.

"The Committee on Public Expenditures can and will agree with the municipal corporations named that it will continue and intensify its efforts looking to the collection of taxes now delinquent and in addition will organize a drive looking to the sale of 1931 and 1932 tax-anticipation warrants for the purpose of providing as much money as possible from such sources to cover additional pay rolls."

Tammany Yields On Double Front

(Continued from Page 1)

sage opening the special session last Friday.

The break in the Tammany lines here came when Mr. John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democratic boss and Tammany's chief ally in New York City, quit the camp of Mr. John F. Curry, chief of the Wigwam, and sided with Governor Roosevelt in the latter's demand that action be inaugurated at the special session on municipal reforms in the Tammany bailiwick.

This is the third time that Mr. McCooey, who is Democratic national committeeman from New York, has parted company with Mr. Curry on issues between the Tammany leader and the Governor, and signifies another major defeat for Mr. Curry, whose chieftainship today hinges on the fealty of the Brooklyn organization.

Pressure Brought to Bear

Governor Roosevelt had prepared to send another message to the Legislature today demanding initiation of the reform legislation, it was learned, and this threat of executive pressure, following by a day the declaration of Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee, before the Legislative Judiciary Committee that "payless pay days" confronted the city's thousands of employees put the finishing touches on the Tammany intransigence and left the organization's leadership considerably shaken by the growing certainty that the Brooklyn bloc and that of the city's third largest borough, the Bronx, would go along with the Governor.

It was known, moreover, that upstate Democratic leaders, including Mr. Joseph J. Murphy of Rensselaer County, which is sending a Democratic Senator to the Legislature at the regular session for the first time in many years, stood with the Governor.

Other up-state leaders of the party supported Mr. Murphy in the view that Tammany's present leadership cannot much longer hope to continue its prestige in the state organization if resistance is continued to the proposal for opening the way to reform of New York City's government.

Little trouble is anticipated in rushing through the emergncy fiscal bills once they are whipped into final form.

Babson Absolves Machine System In Trade Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Whirring machines, so often blamed for upsetting the business boat on prosperity's placid stream, were emphatically declared not the cause of the "depression" by Mr. Roger W. Babson, statistician, and president of the Babson Institute, in an address before alumni of the institute at a dinner at the Hotel Governor Clinton here last night.

The economist said that assertions that technocracy and the machine age should be held directly responsible for the condition business has been experiencing, are not true.

"To offer restricted production as a cure for unemployment," Mr. Babson added, "is a crime against the American standard of living." He said that the problem of technological improvements would be solved by legislation requiring the condemnation of old plants and machinery as newer ideas are invented.

Encouraging signs pointing to an early recovery, Mr. Babson went on, are the "change of heart" which is taking place with the people of America and the revival of righteousness, which is laying the foundation for a new period of prosperity. He gave the fact that consumption today is exceeding production as another evidence of returning good times.

"Deflation," Mr. Babson concluded, "has largely been completed. The only remaining factor to be deflated is in connection with debts, rents and taxes. We are now on the verge of a radical reduction in all fixed charges from personal mortgages to international debts."

DROP IN WORK IN NOVEMBER LEAST IN YEARS

Labor Head Says 28,000 Laid Off in Comparison to 1,000,000 Usually

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The falling off in employment in November was less this year than in any other November since the American Federation of Labor has kept records, according to announcement today from Mr. William Green, president. Usually nearly 1,000,000 persons lose their jobs from October to November. This year only 28,000 were laid off.

An increase in unemployment is normal in November, according to federation records. This year, reports show, two-tenths of one per cent of membership of various unions lost their jobs, while in previous Novembers the increase in unemployment varied from .4 to 1.8 per cent of the membership. A greater effort to keep men employed by sharing work resulted in the increase of part time work from 22 to 23 per cent of the membership, while in November last year part time work did not increase.

A reversal of the employment gain of the last few months was noted in November. Records covering 650,000 union members show unemployment on the increase again, but the weighted figures from the federation indicate that it has not gone back to even its September level.

"Usually nearly 1,000,000 persons in the country as a whole lose their jobs from October to November," Mr. Green pointed out. "This year," he said, "it is to be hoped that efforts to keep men at work may prevent much of this winter layoff. Farm layoffs should be much less serious this year since farmers have already cut their forces to the minimum and hired far fewer workers this summer than in the last eight years.

"Our estimate of the total number out of work in October in the United States shows very little change from September. The final September figure is 10,880,000 out of work, the preliminary October figure, 10,908,000. The increase in unemployment, amounting to 28,000, is due chiefly to the fact that factories and trade did not take on enough workers in October to offset the layoff of farm labor at the end of the harvest season.

"Farmers laid off 136,000 in October; factories and mines each took on 33,000; wholesale and retail trade took on 82,000, but over 40,000 were laid off by utilities, service industries and the federal government.

"Comparing the number at work in October, 1932, with those at work in April, 1930, we find that factories have laid off over 2,500,000 or 30 per cent of their workers; building industries 1,500,000 or 83 per cent; railroads over 500,000 or 37 per cent; wholesale and retail trade over 500,000 or 18 per cent; hotels and laundries 350,000 or 23 per cent; and mines 140,000 or 15 per cent."

Maas Proves Hero As Young Man Tries To 'Hold Up' House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—An uncomfortable situation in the House yesterday was ended speedily through the coolness of Representative Melvin J. Maas (R.) of Minnesota. When a young man brandishing a revolver arose in the gallery and demanded 20 minutes to speak for the common people, Representative Maas walked over to a point under the excited man and called upon him to give up his gun, holding out his hands as though to receive it.

"I want to talk for 20 minutes," retorted the young man turning his gun on Representative Maas.

"All right, but first give me your gun," the Minnesota Representative insisted. The man wavered a moment and then dropped the weapon into the waiting hands below. Mr. Maas examined it and found it loaded and cocked. Several police officers in the gallery immediately seized the disturber and took him to a small cell in the basement.

As the excitement quieted down in the chamber, returning fugitives, who had rushed frantically for the security of the lobbies, discovered that two women members, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts and Mrs. Ruth Pratt of New York, had sat quietly in their seats as though unaware of what was going on. Representative Thomas S. MacMillan of South Carolina, at the time occupying the Speaker's chair, remained at his post as also did Representative Joseph W. Byrns, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, who was controlling the debate on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

Police investigation afterward revealed that the gunman was a clerk from Allentown, Penna., whose previous record had been marked by quiet, conscientious application to his work. Apparently he had become obsessed with the conviction that he could show Congress how to save the country.

Determined to present his plans, he chose a revolver as the surest means of getting a hearing in the House. Police also found two sticks of dynamite in his room which he said he had decided not to use. He insisted he was not really going to harm anyone, but only wanted to make sure he obtained his opportunity to speak. He disclaimed any connection with the Communist Party.

MUSIC PLANNING URGED FOR ALL MUNICIPALITIES

Mrs. Fisher Says Great Choral Concert Will Be Held in Boston in March

Municipalities in the United States should include music planning boards as a formal device for salvaging and keeping heartened the talent of local singers, said Mrs. William Arms Fisher in announcing maturing plans for a great choral concert of 1500 voices in Boston in March, as a part of the country-wide activities of the American Choral and Festival Alliance which she founded two years ago.

"England has 700 choral festivals," Mrs. Fisher said. "We are way behind them in that. I got my beginning interest in the choral festival idea through my father, who was a Welsh festival singer.

"In 1918 the Carnegie Trust in England took hold of the movement, supported it, encouraged it and helped it to develop. Our Choral Alliance is before all the major foundations in the United States as a potential asset of immense worth to the country for which their support is asked. We are hopeful.

"We feel that music in the United States has been too restrictedly on the instrumental side. It is in 'singing orchestras' that a mass of people can enjoy music.

"It is not unusual for our larger cities to spend $500,000 or $1,000,000 a year on orchestral music. Surely such a city could profitably spend at least a half that sum on a paid vocal chorus.

"We feel that we are definitely at a crisis in this matter. What happens now? Our music schools are filled, our music teachers are busy, turning out accomplished and well trained pupils for what? To little in the way of promise that they can find a means of being fairly paid for the work they are equipped to do.

"That is not fair. Millions of dollars are spent for education and research in many fields, but little for enterprises for the distribution, placement and utilization of musical product. Our young people enter their training with joy and hope. They work hard. But the competition is intense, and there is still not enough work for nearly all the young people who want it.

"We pay symphony orchestras well. What could be more natural than to support choral orchestrals in conjunction with symphony orchestras. We realize this will not all come at once. But it will never come if we keep putting it off."

Chile Sees Possibility of Revenue In Whales Disporting Off Its Coast

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Schools of whales have been reported off the Chilean coast. Word comes that Chile, anxious to promote industries besides nitrate and copper, will revive its whaling trade.

Chile has a particular incentive to revive this industry. The peso is cheap and goods to outfit vessels can be purchased at home cheaply. Foreign currency is considerably higher and whale products can be sold advantageously.

Also, Chile has another reason. Norwegian whalers operating along the long stretch of shoreline "must not be allowed to reap the profits" that might readily accrue to the people going ruefully at a "trade disporting itself off their coast."

Magallanes, down almost at the tip of South America, has decided to take its share. Information comes that a whaling ship has been purchased from a Dutch firm. It will be refitted and operated as the first of other whalers to follow.

The whaling industry is not new to the Chilean. As far back as the early nineteenth century Talcahuano, a port along the southern part of the Pacific coast, was the vacation stopping place for whaling fleets from New Bedford. The literature that these vessels carried south telling of the American Constitution and freedom of thought had much to do with Chile's revolt from Spain.

In whaling, however, Chile did not become actively interested until about 1905, when the Compañia Ballenero de Magallanes was organized. The company's equipment consisted of three steam whaling boats and steamer of 3000 tons, the latter being used to transport oil and bone product to Europe. Trade fell off after 1922.

Lady Astor Gives Last Hours of Visit To Round of Activities in New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Viscountess Astor yesterday found time to visit the Children's Court and to lead a community sing at Town Hall. She started her busy day with a visit to the Henry Street settlement, ended at a performance of "The Green Pastures," and voiced her views on current topics and situations in short interviews as she sped from one appointment to another.

At the Community sing Lady Astor remarked that she herself was weak as a singer. She recalled that her father would offer her 50 cents to sing and then give her $1 to stop. Lady Astor at first refused to mount the stage and lead the singing, but eventually yielded to the request of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the Tuesday sings at the Town Hall. The audience greeted her with a specially rehearsed chorus and later sang "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and "Dixie" as a tribute to their guest.

When someone asked her what she thought of the attitude of the United States on the war debts, she replied: "If I told you they'd run me out of the country."

In an address before a group of teachers and students at Teachers College, Lady Astor deplored the "appalling" prevalence of sex subjects in motion pictures in the United States.

"You could learn something about sex appeal if you went to Russia," she said. "You'd come back and clean up your cinemas so any decent man and woman could go in and look at them. I like the cinema, but some of those over here are appalling. They're terrible. And the sidewalk advertising displays are simply degrading."

Lady Astor advised the teachers to oppose retrenchments in educational funds and to combat all prejudices in children. Teaching is a "consecrated provision—one of the highest callings you could choose," she declared. "When the depression comes, the first thing governments want to cut down on are women and children," she continued. "You in America are doing extraordinarily well during this depression, but don't economize on your educational service. Roads and bridges can be built any time, but children won't wait." Viscount and Lady Astor are scheduled to sail from New York tonight for England on the Berengaria of the Cunard Line.

Stamp Issued in 1845 Brings $350 at Auction

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—A five-cent stamp on bluish paper, issued by the postmaster of Baltimore in 1845, brought $350 at an auction yesterday of the collection of former Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

Another copy of the same stamp, printed on white paper, brought the second highest price of the day, $330. Both stamps had been used on letters.

Approximately 80 persons attended the auction, which is continued today, in the office of Mr. George B. Sloane, Nassau Street stamp dealer. The collection, consisting entirely of domestic issues, has been appraised at more than $15,000.

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COLONEL HOUSE SAYS ROOSEVELT IS PROGRESSIVE

In Article Purporting to Show Program, Hints at New Foreign Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The first task of the Democratic Administration which will take its seat in Washington next March will be to liquidate the World War and free world trade of its shackles, according to Col. Edward M. House, close adviser to President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the first authoritative outline of the foreign policy of the incoming government, published in the January number of Foreign Affairs, out today.

Colonel House characterized Mr. Rooseveit as "equitable and resolute" and envisages under the Roosevelt guidance a "new spirit" that will transform American foreign policy in political as well as in economic matters.

Colonel House says the tariff and World War debts are inextricably connected. He holds that whereas the last three Administrations have been interested only in adjusting individual tariff schedules, "the true tariff problem is a general one of how to enable foreigners to earn enough dollars here to pay their debts and take our exports without the necessity of foreign loans."

"We must adjust our tariff policy so that our foreign lending will be safe, while at the same time our domestic undertakings are adequately protected against undue competition. Many schedules must be reduced moderately and some sharply. . . .

"I think the new Administration should make the greatest possible effort to put the world debts once for all on such a basis that they are no longer a political question in the world. How this can best be achieved must be a matter for negotiations with each of the foreign governments owing debts to the United States. Mr. Roosevelt has announced that he favors a conference with our debtors to bring about a definite understanding with them, and has indicated that payment only can be expected if we permit imports by lower tariffs."

Colonel House refers to the Democratic national platform, calling it "one of the plainest and most terse enunciations of party principles in the history of American politics."

"Among the elements of the firm foreign policy which it demands is the maintenance of the Pact of Paris, to be made effective by provisions for consultation and conference in case of threat of violation of treaties," he continues. "This phrase gives recognition to the fact that on the long and weary road to disarmament, political solutions must precede technical solutions.

"Partial naval disarmament became possible only when political agreements had shown the people involved that they would be safer under the proposed new conditions than they were with each nation acting for itself. Disarmament of land forces will become possible only when mutual assurances have been given and received that no great nation will, without warning or negotiation, frustrate the plans which other nations have made for acting coöperatively to restrain possible aggressors from breaking the peace."

Allotment Plan Fallacies Noted By Pork Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — The latest type of farm relief, the voluntary domestic allotment plan, which has been thrust forward by Governor Roosevelt's reputed interest in it, was rejected this week by the meat packing industry.

The packers' concern lies in the plan's application to hogs. Mr. William Whitfield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, gave out a long analysis of the allotment plan, which is now before Congress, designed to show that it would fail.

Instead of raising $250,000,000 for farmers producing hogs, Mr. Woods declared that the new farm relief legislation would cut the price of hogs to the point where the farmer would get little more than the freight, commission and other marketing charges.

The farmers' purchasing power consequently would not be increased by the proposed law, and therefore the packing industry opposes it, Mr. Woods believed.

Citing reasons why the plan was not applicable to hogs, Mr. Woods said the tax could not be passed on because the public would turn to some other food rather than pay the higher price; an arbitrary price increase by restricting consumption would add to the surplus.

See What a Florida Tide Brought In

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HERE I IS, MOMSY"

There Are Many Sights to Be Seen on Miami Beach, Fla., but It Isn't Every Day That Pearls Are Cast Up.

Enjoying the summer all winter is one of the very best things they do in Florida, where the Gulf Stream tempers the ocean to a gentle warmth that makes sea bathing one of the chief pleasures.

Firms Saved by Power of Good: They Stress 'U' in Business

(Continued from Page 1)

The place was crowded with cars and the workers were as busy as bees.

"There is plenty of business to be had," the manager replied in response to our queries, "but one must go after it. Just as a man may sit forever by a well without getting a drink until he exerts sufficient energy to draw up the bucket, so it is with business; one must exert enough energy to draw it in.

"Our policy is to serve our customers' best interests first. Only in the spirit of friendly helpfulness will an employee suggest or recommend merchandise or service. And not until he is certain that the customer is laid up, we send him flowers. Not so long ago one of our women customers mentioned that the next day was her mother's birthday. We sent the mother some flowers. Do you think she'll permit her daughter to trade elsewhere?

Backs Out Her Car

"Another of our women customers is totally unafraid of heavy city traffic but when it comes to backing her car out of her own garage, she's frightened. So she telephones us and one of the boys drives over—a distance of several blocks—and backs it out for her. These little services, these acts of courtesy and kindness are bringing more and more customers to us.

"Our filling station attendants are paid higher salaries than are paid elsewhere because they have personalities that inspire confidence, that radiate cheerfulness and reflect courtesy and thoughtfulness."

Before leaving the subject of automotive services, we must mention the success of a service station operator who employs old men only. The combined ages of the four attendants is 280 years, and the eldest is 82. This station is not as modern as some, but—"I don't know what it is about his place that makes people patronize him," explained a customer who always goes out of his way to buy gas and oil there. "Unless it is the good service these old men give; the spirit of give, not take, of honesty, of humanity, not cold-blooded commercialism. That station dispenses more gas and oil than any other filling station in town," and it is a town of more than 100,000 persons. The management explained that he employed old men because they couldn't obtain work elsewhere, and because they were reliable, honest and loyal. They receive salaries equal to those paid younger men.

It is quite the vogue nowadays for music dealers to handle electric refrigerators along with radios and pianos. Some have extensive refrigeration departments with separate and distinct sales organizations consisting of many men; so many, in some cases, that training schools are necessary.

Too Much "High Pressure"

Months ago the manager of such a department explained his methods to us. He had a training school going constantly, he said, because of the heavy turn-over in salesmen. He did not expect men to stay long, but did anticipate that each new salesman's initial enthusiasm would produce two or three sales, whereupon he would "blow up" and a new man would take his place. High pressure salesmanship was the only type taught in this school. And a short time ago the firm went into the hands of receivers.

Contrast this method with that of the sales manager of a similar department of a music store in another city. His salesmen are producing results, are making comfortable incomes, are happy, and are sticking to their jobs.

"Our organization is based upon leadership," the sales manager explained. "Instead of saying 'Go on,' we say 'Come on!' We strive to lead, not to drive. Our men are designated as refrigeration counselors, not refrigerator salesmen. And, when they call upon prospects, they call in a spirit of give, not take.

"We believe it is our job to keep our salesmen; and, to keep them, we must help them make enough money to be happy and cheerful so that they, in turn, may be helpful to their prospects and customers, and express happiness and cheerfulness to whomever they meet. None of our men will try to sell a refrigerator to a man who cannot afford it; nor an expensive appliance when a less expensive one will accomplish results.

"As an additional safeguard against high pressure selling and as a means of helping salesmen accomplish profitable hours of activity, I have the list of prospects, each of whom has been thoroughly investigated regarding his ability to pay for and to enjoy modern mechanical refrigeration. Names from this list are given to the salesmen each morning, and they may make their calls with some measure of assurance of success."

Attitude of Helpers

The manager of another firm dealing with electrical appliances, including refrigerators, ranges, sweepers, washers, ironers, etc., has completely reversed his policies in the past year and reorganized his sales forces.

"The day of the high pressure salesman is over," he explained. "We want no more of him. Our present organization consists of men who take the attitude that they are helpers, not merely salesmen. Each has a territory containing approximately 1000 homes. We expect him to make friends of every family in his territory and, as a friend, do many little favors to help them obtain better service from the electrical appliances they own, regardless of from whom they were purchased. Our sales meetings are devoted to studies of merchandise and ways by which we may be more helpful to our customers and prospects, instead of to trick methods of gaining admittance to a prospect's presence. As a result, our sales have increased and we are about back to a volume comparable to that enjoyed two years ago."

The piano business is generally conceded to have been seriously crippled by economic conditions. But not so long ago we met an exclusive piano dealer who averred that he had noticed no reduction in his sales. He attributed this to the fact that he never considered how much profit he would make out of any transaction, but first considered how much good the transaction would produce for the customer. He knew that if he rendered helpful service to people would take care of themselves. He considers his store a place where people may come, examine merchandise, learn about it and the prices, and leave without buying.

"I never ask a visitor to buy," he declared. "But I strive so thoroughly to explain my merchandise that when the visitor is ready to buy he will come to me—next week, next month, next year." And this in a city of more than a million population and in a store occupying several thousand square feet of floor space.

A laundrymen recently told us that his volume had not fallen off more than 3 per cent, whereas the average in the industry is around 17 per cent. He was sustaining volume, he said, by giving more thought to customer needs, and by giving a trifle more service for the money. No salaries had been cut and no workers laid off. His drivers worked on salaries, not commissions; therefore, they entertained no fears regarding their ability to make payments on radios, automobiles, homes and other things; and they continued to go after more business in a happy, cheerful and enthusiastic manner that brought results. Then he took us into the workrooms.

"Look over that crew of men and women," he demanded. "Do you see one with a worried, harassed look? Is there one who seems dissatisfied?" There was none!

In answer to our query, a lumber dealer assured us that the secret of his success was simple. It is merely being more helpful to his customers. He explained:

"If a person telephones for some lumber, some nails, and a tube of toothpaste to be delivered at a certain time, we deliver them, even though we lose money on the toothpaste for which we must pay the druggist the regular price, and expend time to go and buy it.

"Also if a man telephones that he has a serious leak in his roof and wants to know whom he can get to fix it, we assure him we'll look after it; whereupon we hire a roofer to do the work. In other words, we strive to remove from our customers' minds some of the strain of accomplishing their tasks. As a result, we get their future business without working hard to get it."

Not so long ago, we spent the afternoon with the president of a concern which, starting 10 years ago with a capital of $150, has become a million dollar company. His success was due to the efforts of himself and his brother to accomplish some real good in one certain field of industry by supplying a definite need. After months of experiments, they developed a material and a method of application which saved millions of dollars in that industry.

Took a Licking

When the 1929 crash came, their sales took a tremendous licking, because this one particular field of industry was practically closed down. However, they immediately analyzed other industrial fields, found that their product would accomplish some good in them—and their sales graph took an immediate upward trend.

The star salesman of a gas appliance company told us that the secret of his success was merely an honest desire to accomplish some real good for his prospects. He first surveyed his prospect's heating problem, figured how it could be improved, and determined whether or not the improvement would be worth to the prospect what he could afford to pay. Then he merely presented his facts and figures.

"Furthermore," he went on to explain, "I am mentally fortified with the knowledge that what I have to offer will accomplish some real good; and, if I can't prove that it will, I do not want the order; for, if I were to high pressure him, lie to him, and otherwise misrepresent my product and its service to get his business, he would never reciprocate by telling his friends about me and my furnace."

These are only a few illustrations of how the power of good is sustaining businesses in times of economic stress. Space does not permit more; but these are sufficient to prove that there are two sides to this thing called Business.

When we separate the word "BUSINESS" into its component letters—B-U-S-I-N-E-S-S—we find that "U" and "I" are in it. In fact, if "U" and "I" were not in "BUSINESS" it would not be "BUSINESS." Therefore, if "B-U-S-I-N-E-S-S" is to remain "BUSINESS" we must keep "U" and "I" in it.

Furthermore, we discover that "U" comes before "I" in "BUSINESS" and that the "I" is silent—it is to be seen, not heard. Also, the "U" in "BUSINESS" has the sound of "I," which indicates that it is an amalgamation of the interests of "U" and "I," and, when they are properly amalgamated, BUSINESS becomes harmonious and altogether profitable.

REICH'S VOICE HEARD AGAIN IN ARMS TALKS

Smaller Powers Object to Exclusive Nature of Recent Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 14 — Germany's voice was heard in the Disarmament Conference for the first time since July when Baron von Weizsacker as spokesman of the Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, today told the general commission he was "certain no new difficulties or obstacles would arise" concerning the questions dealt with in the five-power accord reached Sunday which brought Germany back. The accord was attained, he said, "in a spirit of good will and confidence."

Intention of the "big five" to hold further conversations at London early in January gave rise to a protest on the part of a dozen smaller states against the practice of settling important questions in private exclusive meetings. Spokesmen of these countries admitted good results had been achieved in last week's talk, and were unanimous in welcoming Germany back, but wished to go on record as opposing such procedure as a regular practice.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, defended the method employed by the powers as necessary and useful in exceptional cases, and maintained that whatever might be the objection it had been successful.

Dr. W. W. Yen of China brought the Far Eastern situation into the limelight when he praised the clause of the five-power accord which pledges European countries not to resort to military force, and said he thought it might be extended to non-Efropean states. China, he said, would welcome such an agreement. The Japanese delegate, at whom the remark was directed, made no response.

M. René Massigli said France had considered the five-power talks as an exceptional procedure and would not have participated on any other basis. France is not pleased with the prospects of further talks in London next month. Many of the countries which criticized the procedure today are included in the French diplomatic alignment.

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia made his usual cynical but humorous contribution to the discussion by saying that with Germany's return the conference was now back where it started and he hoped no ground would be lost in the next 10 months. He remarked that if the five great powers were going to settle all important questions it was no use calling another meeting of the general commission until the five had solved all the problems and the convention was ready to be signed.

The commission, as arranged by the bureau yesterday, adjourned to Jan. 31 when one of the chief topics on the agenda will be further discussion of the French plan. The bureau will hold its next meeting Jan. 23. Meanwhile the conference committee will continue to work on special topics.

Drys Denounce Rush To Achieve Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

cal bosses in a large number of states manifestly contrary to the original spirit of the amending clause of the Constitution.

Blow at States' Rights

"5. We deny the proposal now being sponsored by the advocates of repeal that amending the Federal Constitution is a congressional function, and that Congress has the right to call state conventions for the consideration of amendments.

"Nothing more revolutionary or destructive has been proposed. . . . The last vestige of states' rights would disappear and state autonomy would vanish like a dream of the past if the Federal Government can so domineer the states in a matter which the states carefully reserved to themselves.

"6. The Anti-Saloon League is unalterably opposed to any and all proposals and efforts to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer with any increase in alcoholic content over and above the one-half of 1 per cent established in existing legislation for the purposes of effective enforcement. . . . People cannot drink themselves sober nor drink themselves into prosperity.

"7. The Anti-Saloon League, as always, believes in and stands for appropriations by Congress adequate to make the enforcement to the prohibitory laws effective."

Americans to Talk In Radio Forum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — Tentative plans for expanding the International Radio Forum to include regular talks on international affairs from the United States to Europe and between the nations of Europe in addition to the regular series now being brought to this country from abroad, have been made known here by Mr. Ira Nelson Morris, former Minister to Sweden and founder of the forum.

In speaking before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Dec. 10, Mr. Morris, who recently returned from Europe where he negotiated with various government authorities looking toward expansion of the forum, said that according to present plans the first talks from this side of the Atlantic to Europe should be announced in a few weeks.

Mr. Morris said that while in Europe he had also laid the foundation for exchange of regular programs between the leading countries of Europe.

SHENANGO VALLEY OPEERATIONS

SHARON, Penna., Dec. 14—A small increase was made this week in operations at Shenango Valley mills.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins JAN. 10
Join Our 1933 CHRISTMAS CLUB

A Christmas Salad

. . . of crisp lettuce, water cress and three Chatham Cream Cheese Balls—one rolled in chopped preserved ginger, another in chopped maraschino cherries, and the third in chopped pistachio nuts. When served with plain French dressing, to which fruit juice has been added, this makes a very attractive and appetizing salad. Surprise the family with this delicious dish made with
CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE
At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages.
Made by T. P. GRANT COMPANY Somerville, Mass.

200 Sheets 100 Envelopes $1
Printed with name and address

Mail or phone orders filled
AN IDEAL GIFT
Neatly printed with your name and address on beautiful white bond paper 6x7, with envelopes.
Frances Specialty Co.
942 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
Optometrists
Opticians
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont Street
Boston
Phone Liberty 2090

Waldorf
TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Roast young turkey, cranberry sauce, dressing, new squash, potatoes, rolls and butter.
25c
TO-MORROW'S NOON SPECIAL
New England boiled dinner, rolls and butter.
25c
Over a Million Meals Weekly
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT!

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont St. - - Boston

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - $3,000,000
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ROXBURY OFFICE 2343 Washington Street

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Official Brake and Headlight Station, No. 280
Motor Overhauling and Rebuilding—Body Repairs—Painting
TRICO VISIONAL WIPERS
We are equipped to handle any job regardless of size.
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FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
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May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

THE USEFUL GIFT A TYPEWRITER
We are Headquarters for Corona, Royal, Underwood, Remington and Noiseless Portables. All Standard machines in stock. Lowest Rental Rates. Sold on Terms of $5.50 Per Month. Liberal allowance on your old machine.
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Has. 8585

Delta Quality Tools
Ideal Suggestion for Christmas

FOR SALE BY
A. J. Wilkinson & Company
Everything in Hardware
180 to 188 Washington St., BOSTON

13 Toys in 1 Gift

Imagine the delight of little girls and boys when they receive this little box of 13 toys! Includes toy watch, doll, slate, drawing book, tops, cartoons, etc.
50c Postpaid anywhere
POLLY-PETER PLAYTHINGS
23 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass.

3 LIGHT CANDLE and INDIRECT REFLECTOR LAMP
FINISHED IN ANTIQUE BRONZE AND GOLD. SHADE OF PLEATED TAFFETA, GOLD COLOR AND PALE BLUE DECORATION, OR CHOICE OF OTHER SHADES.
PRICE $21.00 COMPLETE
Other 3 Candle and Indirect Reflector Lamps $8.00 and up
PETTINGELL-ANDREWS STUDIOS-338 STUART ST. BOSTON

F. H. PAGE CO.
Unusual Christmas Gifts
That lend charm and character to the well-furnished home.
JUNIOR GATELEG TABLE

May be used as an end table, and when extended—a practical size copy table. Top 10"x18". Leaves when up 18"x28". Height 28".
Solid Mahogany
14.50
Free Delivery in New England
F. H. PAGE CO.
55 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

Gift Suggestions

WOOD BASKETS
Variety of styles
$4.50 to $10
Also Wrought Iron and Brass Wood Holders and Boxes
English Rush Wood Carriers

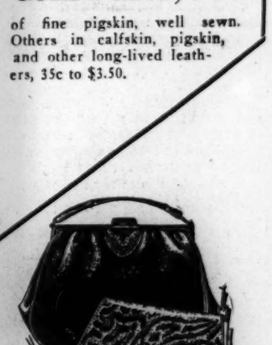
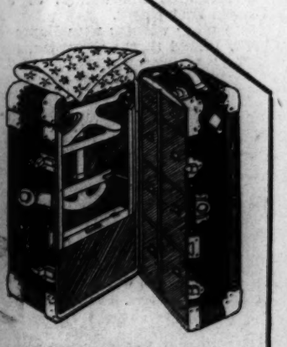
$2.00
Wood Carriers

Made of strong gray canvas with leather handles. $3.75
Striped Canvas, $1.75
BELLOWS
A splendid assortment. Carved, plain, brass and painted. Priced $3.50 to $25

Hearth Brushes
Variety of colors
$2 to $5
B. F. MACY
474 Boylston Street
Near Berkeley KEN more 4560
BOSTON

Same Savings in both stores in
Christmas SALE
to mark the CLOSING forever of Winship's 71 Summer St. Store

Women's Fitted Week-end Cases, $19.85
Cases of real leather; wide choice of fittings.
Sketched, one of many styles
Others, $7.45 to $54.50

Billfold $1.95
Dozens of different styles in wide range of leathers, $1.35 to $15.
Coin Purse, 95c
of fine pigskin, well sewn. Others in calfskin, pigskin, and other long-lived leathers, 35c to $3.50.

Hand-Bags of fine grain leather
$5
Other Winship handbags, $1.95, $3.00, $5.00, $7.50 $8.50, $10.00 to $25

Steamer Wardrobe Trunk
$19.85
Others, including Winship-made wardrobe trunks, from $22.85 to full size at $129.
On sale at BOTH Stores of
WINSHIP
71 Summer Street
372 Boylston Street
BOSTON

THREE PLAYERS STILL UNBEATEN

Pasquale Natalie Meets With First Defeat at Pocket Billiards

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG	TP
E. R. Greenleaf	4	0	67	9	500
James Caras	4	0	65	11	500
Erwin Rudolph	4	0	53	8	500
Pasquale Natalie	3	1	47	23	438
Andrew Ponzi	3	1	72	4	480
Bennie Allen	2	2	46	13	411
Frank Taberski	2	3	64	10	416
George Kelly	1	4	40	26	331
Walter Franklin	0	6	46	—	333
J. F. Mills	0	6	32	—	335

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—E. Ralph Greenleaf, the champion, Erwin Rudolph, former champion, and James Caras, the newest star of of pocket billiards, now stand alone at the top of the standing in the world championship in progress at the Capitol Academy, with the schedule half completed. Greenleaf and Caras did not play yesterday, while Rudolph climbed into a tie with them with four victories and no defeats, as the result of a victory in the twenty-third game over Walter Franklin, yesterday evening. Pasquale Natalie was defeated, and dropped back to a tie with Andrew Ponzi, who added another victory to his list.

The evening game started with a scratch duel, in which both went minus for several innings, with Rudolph losing 16 for three consecutive scratches, but he soon settled into his careful play and ran out the string in 13 innings, with Franklin only five behind him when he started his final innings. Franklin, with a run of 46, was the high scorer, and led at 70 to 50 at the end of the ninth inning, with his speed play working better than in any game so far. The score by innings:

Erwin Rudolph—0 15x 0x 0x (16 off) 20x 14 11 9s 0 15 17 29 14—125. Innings—13. High run—29.

Walter Franklin—0 0x 0x 0s 0 11 16 0x 46 9 1 26—106. Innings—12. High run—46. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

George Kelly, of Philadelphia, the runner up last year, won his first game of the 1932 championship yesterday afternoon, and thereby removed Pasquale Natalie, of Chicago, from the undefeated list. He had a hard battle to do it, however, as the Italian star used every bit of his craft to hold the winner and overtake him, even after Kelly was leading at 75 to 1. There was a long battle with scratches and safeties by both, but finally Kelly broke away and ran out the string in 26 innings, 125 to 61. Kelly played far better billiards than on any earlier game, but seemed still below the reputation which preceded him. The score by innings:

George Kelly—0 0x 0x 0 38 40x 0x 0s 0s 0s 1s 0x 0s 12 0s 0s 0s 9x 5 0x 0x 0 6x 0x 14 10—125. Innings—26. High run—40.

Pasquale Natalie—0x 0x 2 2 0 3x 0x 0s 0s 0x 0x 0s 0 0s 0s 0s 0 7x 8x 1x 6x 0s 26 16s—61. Innings—25. High run—26.

s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Andrew Ponzi, fully recovered from his weakening, which lost him his last game, galloped through another match to victory in eight innings, to defeat James F. Mills in the first game of the day, 125 to 69. Neither resorted to safety play, and Ponzi was sweeping over the breaks in perfect style, with runs of 48, 28 and 32 in succession, following the first break. Mills was effective also, but lacked control, making several scratches to end his runs.

Andrew Ponzi—0 48 28 32 0x 11 0 7—125. Innings—8. High run—48.

J. F. Mills—0 9 28x 25x 0x 0 10—69. Innings—7. High run—28.

s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Cohalan Victor Over R. B. Haines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Two former United States champions succumbed to newer stars of squash tennis yesterday, when the quarterfinal matches were played in the Princeton Club invitation. First, Philip T. Moore of the Columbia University Club halted the progress toward a comeback of Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, four times title holder, now in the veteran class, by hard hitting and watchfulness against Hyde's craft. The score was 15—7, 15—2.

But a far greater sensation came when Patrick J. Cohalan, second on the champion New York Athletic Club team, defeated Rowland B. Haines, three-time champion, and leading player of the Columbia University Club. Cohalan won in straight games, 15—12, 18—14, with the aid of his powerful stroking. Haines outcrafted him, but could not stand against the wallops of the Winged Foot player.

The other winners were Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and leading player on the New York Athletic Club team, who was compelled to battle his hardest to defeat Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, by a score of 17—14, 13—18, 15—4; and Edward G. McLaughlin, second on the list of the Columbia University Club, who was also carried to three games before he could eliminate F. Barry Ryan Jr., leader of Yale Club, 15—5, 15—18, 15—8.

Wolf will encounter McLaughlin, and Moore will oppose Cohalan, in the semifinals on Thursday, with the finals on Saturday. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—FOURTH ROUND

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., 17—14, 13—18, 15—4.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—5, 15—18, 15—8.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—2.

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 18—14.

'BIG SIX' OFFICES MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 14—The offices of the "Big Six" Conference will be transferred from Ames, Iowa, to this city on Jan. 1, it was announced here recently by C. L. Brewer, director of athletics at the University of Missouri. Brewer was recently elected secretary of the "Big Six" and the organizations records will be transferred here.

NEW CONTRACT FOR MITCHELL

RENO, Nev., Dec. 14 (AP)—C. L. (Brick) Mitchell will be tendered a new contract to coach the University of Nevada football team during the 1933 season, the university's coach committee decided recently. The committee voiced "great satisfaction" at the way Mitchell had handled the 1932 team, which tied for the Far Western conference championship.

BRUINS DEFEAT CHAMPIONS, 5-1

Both Boston and Ottawa Move Up in Standings—N. Y. Rangers Tied 1-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	7	2	3	39	33	16
Boston	6	1	4	33	24	13
Chicago	4	4	4	31	34	12
Detroit	4	0	7	26	39	8
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Montreal	7	1	5	39	36	15
Ottawa	6	1	5	28	25	13
Toronto	5	2	4	30	25	12
N. Y. Americans	3	2	8	23	30	8
Canadiens	3	1	8	19	33	7

RESULTS DEC. 13

Boston 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 1, Rangers 1, overtime.
Montreal 7, Detroit 4.
Ottawa 2, Americans 0.

Boston Bruins stepped into second place in the American Division standing of the National Hockey League last night as a result of defeating Toronto Maple Leafs, world champions, 5 to 1, at the Boston Garden. Maple Leafs were unable to cope with the Bruin attack, especially when shorthanded. Defeat dropped the visitors to third place in their standing.

Only one goal came in the first period when Barry whipped in a Shore pass with Primeau in the penalty box. The second goal came in the second session with Heximer, Horner and Lamb in the box—Chapman intercepting Conacher's pass to Primeau to break clear and beat Chabot.

The third period brought the Bruins three more goals to one for the Leafs. Stewart, Heximer and Barry scored for Boston, while Gracie realized the only Toronto goal. After the Bruins established their two-goal lead Toronto pressed continually, but was checked closely by the Bruins and Thompson was particularly good in goal. The summary:

BOSTON	TORONTO
Galbraith, Barry, Heximer, Jerwa, lw	
rw, Conacher, Bailey, Doraty, Primeau	
Beattie, Stewart, Chapman, Jerwa, c	
c, Primeau, Darragh, Blair	
Oliver, Clapper, Lamb, rw	
lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	
Hitchman, Burch, Galbraith, ld	
rd, Clancy, Levinsky	
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Horner, Day
Thompson, g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 5, Toronto 1. Goals—Barry 2, Stewart, Heximer, Chapman for Boston; Gracie for Toronto. Assists—Clapper, Jerwa, Lamb, Stewart, Shore for Boston; Day for Toronto. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 14—Lawrence Northcott and Jimmy Ward set the scoring pace as Montreal Maroons triumphed over Detroit Red Wings in a National Hockey League game here last night. The final score was 7 to 4. Northcott collected three goals for the powerful Montreal machine, Ward two, Robinson one and Trottier one, the three goals established Northcott as the scoring leader of the National League with 11 goals and six assists.

Maroons scored twice in the first period, twice in the second and three times in the third. The Red Wings scored twice in the second and tied up the game at 4 to 4 with two goals in less than two minutes in the third, but were unable to stand up under the pace. Maroons pushed the puck past John Ross Roach three times in the last 10 minutes of the third period to win handily. The Wings were out-played throughout the first period, most of the second and part of the third. The summary:

MAROONS	DETROIT
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	
rw, Aurie, Wiseman, Goldsworthy	
Smith, Haynes, Plaxton, Trottier, c	
c, Goodfellow, Carson, Voss, Marker	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw	
lw, Emms, Lewis, Sorrell	
Conacher, Bellemer, ld	rd, Evans, Hansen
Wentworth, Wilcox, rd	ld, Young, Buswell
Walsh, g	g, Roach

Score—Maroons 7, Detroit 4. Goals—Northcott 3, Ward 2, Robinson, Trottier for Maroons; Marker, Goldsworthy, Lewis, Aurie for Detroit. Assists—Trottier, Ward, Wentworth 2, Wilcox, Haynes for Maroons; Sorrell, Lewis, Aurie, Emms for Detroit. Referees—Gerald Goodman and Arthur Duncan. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Making their first appearance in Madison Square Garden in two years, the Ottawa Senators, who did not take part in the championship race last year, defeated the New York Americans in a National Hockey League championship game last night, 2 to 0. The victory gave them second place in the standing in the Canadian division of the league.

Ottawa scored in the first and second periods, H. Kilrea making the first goal on an assist from Finnigan, while Touhey scored the second on assists from Forslund and Milks.

OTTAWA	N. Y. AMERICANS
H. Kilrea, lw	rw, Martin
Welland, c	c, Himes
Finnigan, rw	lw, McVeigh
Smith, ld	rd, Dutkowski
Shields, rd	ld, Ayres
Beveridge, g	g, Worters

Score—Ottawa 2, New York Americans 0. Goals—H. Kilrea, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Finnigan, Forslund, Milks for Ottawa. Spares—Cox, Touhey, McInenly, Forslund, W. Kilrea, Howe, Milks, Starr and Bourgeault for Ottawa; Convey, Filmore, Sheppard, Wasnie, Patterson, Phillips, Keating and Brydge for New York Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 14—Canadiens and New York Rangers, trailers and leaders in their respective groups of the National Hockey League, played a 70-minute one-all tie here last night and the low-scoring stalemate was due largely to the sensational displays of the rival goaltenders, Hainsworth and Aitkenhead. The game was fast throughout and the locals, although slow in hitting their stride, had an edge on the territorial play after the start of the second period, but their attacks only served to help the Rangers' custodian turn in a wonderful game. Toward the end of the third period and in the overtime the Canadiens attacked strongly but could not score.

The locals showed further improvement over previous efforts this season and had their combination working well.

CANADIENS	RANGERS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson	
Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault, c	
c, Boucher, Murdoch, Somers	
Gagnon, Larochelle, A. Giroux, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling	
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Seibert, Heller
G. Mantha, Carson, rd	ld, Johnson
Hainsworth, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Canadiens 1, Rangers 1. Goals—Leduc for Canadiens; Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Burke for Canadiens, Johnson for Rangers. Referee—R. W. Hewitson, London, and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Two More Groups Open Squash Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Two more groups in the metropolitan Class C squash racquets team championships got under way yesterday, when the two New York divisions played their first round. The New Jersey division also had a match scheduled, but it was postponed when Staten Island Club and Montclair Athletic Club set over their initial appearance until a later date.

Two clubs, one in each group, withdrew from the competition, Racquet and Tennis Club dropping out of group one, New York division, while Nassau Country Club also eliminated itself from the second group. But two matches in each group were played, with Yale Club defeating University Club on the courts of the winner, 3 to 2, while Harvard Club won by the same score on its courts from Princeton Club. Both of these were in the first group, with Heights Casino, through the departure of Racquet Club, enjoying a bye.

In the second group, Dartmouth Club, making its first appearance in the event, made a clean sweep over Rockaway Hunting Club, on the courts of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club courts, 5 to 0, while Union League Club, visiting the Squash Club, won four out of five matches. Columbia University Club is the remaining member of this group, following the withdrawal of Nassau Country Club. The summary:

GROUP ONE

YALE CLUB 3, UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

G. H. Phelps, Yale Club, defeated J. L. Harrison, 15—12, 15—11, 15—12.

J. R. Forbes, University Club, defeated J. W. Walker, 14—17, 16—15, 12—15, 15—10, 15—8.

Huntington McLane, Yale Club, defeated M. C. Fleming, 15—4, 4—15, 13—15, 15—9, 15—5.

M. F. Sherwin, University Club, defeated R. A. Roberts, 7—15, 17—16, 9—15, 15—8, 15—12.

J. C. West, Yale Club, defeated J. D. White, 11—15, 11—15, 16—16, 17—16, 17—16.

HARVARD CLUB 3, PRINCETON CLUB 2

D. B. McElroy, Princeton, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—10, 8—15, 5—15, 15—13, 15—10.

J. N. Olmsted, Harvard Club, defeated H. E. Dunn Jr., 15—10, 15—8, 15—7.

Walter Maynard, Harvard Club, defeated Allen Breed, 15—7, 14—17, 15—11, 15—7.

G. O. Fletcher, Harvard Club, defeated D. P. Reed, 15—12, 10—15, 15—13.

W. S. Cochran, Princeton Club, defeated Gerald Davis, 15—11, 15—10, 15—12.

GROUP TWO

DARTMOUTH CLUB 5, ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 0

H. Chamberlain, Dartmouth Club, defeated E. W. Cady, 15—9, 15—7, 15—12.

Orrin Hicks, Dartmouth Club, defeated William Adams Jr., 15—13, 15—12, 15—7.

Willson Hays, Dartmouth Club, defeated P. H. Robb, 15—12, 9—15, 15—12, 13—15, 17—14.

H. Mills, Dartmouth Club, defeated W. A. Prime Jr., 15—12, 10—15, 15—12, 15—12.

John Hubbell, Dartmouth Club, defeated S. W. Snell Jr., 15—11, 15—12, 13—15, 13—15, 15—12.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB 4, SQUASH CLUB 1

L. C. M. Gibbs, Squash Club, defeated Crosby Allison, 12—15, 15—12, 7—15, 15—13, 15—12.

C. H. Jewett, Union League Club, defeated H. J. Starke, 15—8, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11.

J. V. Coe, Union League Club, defeated L. L. Stuart, 15—9, 15—10, 13—15, 15—5.

S. Keep, Union League Club, defeated W. E. W. Stokes, 15—12, 15—12, 16—18, 7—15, 15—12.

C. W. Hooven, Union League Club, defeated L. G. Schultz, 15—8, 17—16, default.

N. Y. A. C. Fencers Win Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The team of the New York Athletic Club, composed of Arthur I. Fregosi, Archibald H. Busby Jr., and Frank Ingoglia, won the junior foils team championship of the Amateur Fencers League of America, yesterday evening, at The Fencers Club, after a close battle in the final round-robin with the University Fencers Club, last year winners, and the Salle D'Armes Vince trio, in which each of the other teams carried the winners to the final bout, only to lose it.

Twelve teams competed, requiring two preliminary rounds, and a final round-robin. They were listed as follows:

University Fencers Club—Harold A. Pickel, Hugo Castello, Benjamin S. Faber.

Lafayette Fencers Club—Edwin S. Dow, John H. Flynn, Marcel Tetas.

The Fencers Club—William J. Block, Marcel Pasche, Irving Cantor.

Columbia University—Conway S. Williams, Hector Perrone, Edward Mateosian.

New York Athletic Club—Arthur I. Fregosi, Archibald H. Busby Jr., Frank Ingoglia.

Saltus Fencing Club—Edward Moylan, Albert C. Vogt, Ugo Terruzzi.

New York University (second team)—Albert Weil, Wilfred Weisberger, Fred Biel.

Yale University—Joseph B. Ullman, Franklin Ferriss 2d, Richard B. Korsmeyer.

Salle De Vince—Peter W. Bruder, Joseph A. Barmack, Cornel Wilde.

German-American Athletic Club—Herman Dekner, Erich Funke, Frank Linder.

New York University (varsity team)—José R. De Caprilles, Albert I. Di Giacinto, Fred Kornfeld.

Columbia Graduate Schools—Ralph G. Marson, Nelms Bloch, Milton Berliner.

In the first round, University Fencers defeated Lafayette Fencers, 5 to 4; The Fencers Club defeated Columbia, 5 to 0; New York Athletic Club defeated Saltus Club, 5 to 1; New York University seconds defeated Yale, 5 to 3; Salle De Vince defeated German-American Athletic Club, 5 to 2, and the New York University team defeated the Columbia Graduate Schools, 5 to 3.

The second round resulted in victories for University Fencers over The Fencers Club, 5 to 3; New York Athletic Club over New York University seconds, 5 to 0, and Salle D'Armes Vince over the New York University team, 5 to 3.

In the final round-robin, the New York Athletic Club team first encountered the University Fencers and won the round, 5 to 4, after the score had been tied at 4-all. Then it encountered the Salle De Vince trio, and once more the score was tied at 4-all. But as on the previous occasion, Archibald H. Busby Jr., the former Yale star, came through with a victory to win the event.

LASSITER QUITS BASKETBALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—Robert M. Lassiter Jr., Yale football captain-elect who has been regarded as a probable mainstay of the basketball squad, said yesterday he would not play with the quintet this season. He gave no reason for his decision, but athletic officials expected he would return next year. Lassiter starred on the freshman team two years ago, but was out much of last season. He has been inactive since the close of the football season, but has attended several basketball practice sessions.

MAPLES TENNESSEE CAPTAIN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14 (AP)—Talladge R. Maples '34, center, was elected captain of the University of Tennessee football team for the 1933 season at a dinner at the athletic association here recently.

HARVARD HARRIERS ELECT

James Parton '34, whose home is in Rye, N. Y., was elected captain of the Harvard varsity cross-country team Tuesday for the 1933 season. Parton prepared at Loomis School and succeeds Arthur Foote 2d '33.

HARVARD SIX IS PROMISING

Bright Future Predicted for Crimson Varsity—Material Plentiful

An abundance of material, including a dependable veteran in goal, and a high scorer from last year's freshman team, makes Harvard's outlook for a successful hockey season a bright one. As usual, Coach Joseph Stubbs of the varsity refuses to predict a bright future. But if one were to attend a Crimson practice session in the Boston Garden, he would be firmly convinced that Coach Stubbs will place a powerful team on the ice Thursday evening, when Harvard's season officially opens against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It is too early, even now, to make any predictions," said Coach Stubbs. "I am still experimenting with the squad and expect to make one or two changes before the team takes the ice Saturday night against McGill for its first real test. Our season opens Thursday against M. I. T., but that will be a rather easy game, I expect.

"At the present time I am undecided as to who will play left wing. I have three outstanding candidates in Hasler, Wolcott and Everett and any one may get the call Thursday night, I would say right now that Wolcott has the edge, but either Hasler or Everett may impress me more before Thursday.

Pruyn Is Outstanding

"Putnam and Captain Saltonstall are fixtures at center and right wing on our first line. Both men are dependable, but not consistent scorers. I expect most of our goals will come from the sticks of the second line which has Pruyn at center, Lincoln on right wing and Baldwin at left. Baldwin is a veteran, but the other two come up from the freshman team. Pruyn, especially, had a great record last year. I am not saying too much about this boy, because I do not want to spoil him. He is just starting out as a varsity player and must prove that he can make the grade. However, I will say that you should watch him closely, for he has great possibilities and the makings of a great hockey player."

Going back for a moment to the first line, it may be said that Capt. Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, John W. Putnam '33 and either Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33, Wyndham L. Hasler '34 or Walter C. Everett '33, form a smart trio. Not one that will score many goals, but a good defensive line, capable of keeping pace with any fast collegians it may encounter.

The bulk of the scoring, it is expected, will be done by the second line which includes Milton L. Pruyn '35, Ian Baldwin '33 and William A. Lincoln '35. Baldwin was one of last season's regulars. As far as Pruyn is concerned, much could be written in praise of his ability. He can skate with remarkable speed for a college player, can stick-handle, has a great shot and is just as effective defensively. Fans shouldn't expect too much from him at first because he is still quite green as far as varsity hockey goes, but give him a chance and he will deliver.

Third Line Candidates

The third line has not been formed. However, it will be picked from Benjamin Beal '34, Clarence C. Pell Jr. '33, Rama A. B. Braggiotti '33 and whatever pair is left after the left wing is selected for the first line. Beal and Pell have been working some at defense and may see service there in a few games.

Roger H. Martin '34 and William P. Watts '35 are getting the starting call at defense, the former at left and the latter at right. Martin is a veteran, while Watts comes up from the freshman team with a good record. Gilbert T. Clapp '34 and Richard A. Dow '35 are first-string reserves at defense. Francis H. Gleason '34, a veteran, was slated to play a defense position, but Coach Stubbs is at sea as to where to place him. He may play back as a reserve or help out on the third forward line.

The Crimson has a fine college goalie, perhaps one of the best in the country, in Paul deB. deGive '34. This young man is as cool as a professional in the nets and should have a great season. Reserve goalies are Kenneth C. Mittell '34 and Peter H. Thompson Jr. '35. According to Coach Stubbs, Thompson has the edge over his rival.

In conclusion it may be said that, although Harvard has not had much practice to date and may start rather slow, the speed and aggressiveness displayed in pre-season work at the Garden, proves that somewhere within the squad there is a smart hockey team. And Coach Stubbs is slowly molding this team together. The varsity schedule follows:

Dec. 15—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 17—McGill; 23—McGill at Montreal.

Jan. 7—University of Toronto; 14—Princeton at Princeton; 17 or 24—Brown at Providence; 21—Princeton.

Feb. 11—Dartmouth at Hanover; 17—Dartmouth; 25—Yale at New Haven.

March 4—Yale; 8—Yale (in case of tie).

COLACHURCIO HAS UNTIL FEB. 10

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The International Baseball League yesterday gave Sam Colachurcio, president of the Jersey City club, until Feb. 10 to work out some plan satisfactory to the league for settlement of his club's tangled financial affairs. Because of the absence of Warren C. Giles of Rochester and Clarence Rowland of Albany no action was taken on the plan for a shorter schedule next year and a playoff between the leading teams of a north and south division. Such a plan was favored by the other directors and will be on the agenda for the next regular meeting Feb. 10.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Capital 39, Kenyon 33.
Columbia 47, Seton Hall 22.
De Paul 35, Western Ontario 20.
Indiana S. T. 50, Eastern Illinois 39.
LaCrosse 34, Luther 24.
MacAlester 53, River Falls 41.
Monmouth 38, Iowa Wesleyan 25.
Moorhead 38, Northern Normal 32.
Stevens Tech 32, Cooper Union 13.
St. Louis 45, Arkansas Aggies 15.
Valparaiso 37, Davis Elkins 34.
Yale 36, Providence 29.

TOM J. CAROLAN '34 CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The Georgetown University football lettermen yesterday elected unanimously Tom J. Carolan '34 of Arverne, L. I., as captain for 1933. Carolan plays end on the eleven and also stars in basketball and baseball.

WORCESTER TECH LEADER

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—William L. Edgworth '34 of Danielson, Conn., was elected captain of the 1933 Worcester Polytechnic Institute football team at a meeting of lettermen last night. Edgeworth played fullback during the past season.

PLAYER LIMIT IS UNCHANGED

Major Leagues Decide to Retain 23 Players After May 15

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Club owners of the American and National Leagues, meeting separately yesterday to inaugurate their annual three-day session, struck only one major blow for 1933 retrenchment while in the process of turning down any proposals for reduction of the player limit, establishment of a salary limit or abolishment of the radio from baseball parks.

While deciding to retain the present limit of 23 players for each club, exclusive of coaches and managers, the magnates agreed to advance from June 15 to May 15, next year, the "deadline" for trimming to the player limit as well as for all player dealings among the clubs, except on the usual waiver basis.

The effect of this move, which will be approved formally at the joint major league meeting Thursday, not only will be to trim the pay rolls but to cut exactly a month from the time managers have had previously to maneuver their forces, by sale or trade. It strikes primarily at the wealthier clubs, such as the world champion Yankees, who can well afford to keep an abundant roster of talent until the last possible date. At the same time, the magnates expect the move to aid the weaker teams by giving them access to the surplus material of other teams earlier and, presumably, on reasonable terms.

Although accepting a policy of economy as essential, club owners of neither league adopted any other drastic measures. A proposal of the St. Louis Cardinals that coaches be included in the player limit was turned down.

John Arnold Heydler, in being re-elected president of the National League for another four-year term of office, voluntarily proposed and accepted a reduction in salary. The veteran executive declared he thought it was "the thing to do" in these times and promised the club owners he would put rigid economy into practice in the administration of his office.

The controversial subject of broadcasting regular season ball games was debated by both leagues, without reaching a definite decision, although five of the eight club owners of the National League informally put themselves on record as opposed to putting anything but the World Series games on the air. These five clubs were New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and St. Louis, but at the same time they agreed generally to a policy of permitting all clubs to exercise their own judgment in the use of the radio, "so long as it did not materially injure anyone else."

This action was in accordance with the views of clubs like the Chicago Cubs and Boston Braves, which favor broadcasting of their home games. Its effect, in view of an American League situation where four clubs each are for or against radio, will be to create a "status quo" on the subject for 1933.

The joint meeting, Thursday, will go into the radio situation further, but club owners pointed out last night that the sharp differences of opinion absolutely precluded any action or adoption of new policy. It takes a unanimous front by either league to effect legislation, for or against radio, and no unanimity exists in either league.

National League attendance for 1932 declined 16 per cent, as compared with last year's figures, due mainly to lack of pennant interest in the last few weeks of the season. The championship clubs led all teams in home attendance with 975,000 paid admissions, but this was 340,000 short of the all-time record set by the Cubs in 1920.

The National League board of directors for 1933 consists of Sidney Weil, Cincinnati; Samuel Breadon, St. Louis; Gerald P. Nugent, Philadelphia, and Stephen W. McKeever, Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	8	2	2	38	32	18
London	6	4	2	36	28	16
Buffalo	5	3	3	30	18	13
Detroit	5	3	4	37	35	11
Windsor	3	3	4	17	28	9
Cleveland	1	2	9	26	47	4

RESULTS DEC. 13

London 7, Detroit 0.

TECUMSEHS STOP OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 14—The winning streak of George Hay's Detroit Olympics ended abruptly here last night. London Tecumsehs turned in a decisive 7-to-0 victory over the Olympics and climbed to within two points of the league-leading Syracuse Stars of the International League. Olympics had won their last three games in a row without being scored upon, including a 2-to-0 victory over London in Detroit.

ALONSO DEFEATS MRS. MOODY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., recently returned from Europe, met Manuel Alonso, former star of the Spanish Davis Cup team, on the private court of the River Club here yesterday, and bowed to her opponent at 4—6, 4—6. Mrs. Moody, the former Helen Wills, played remarkable tennis against Alonso, who was far from lenient in any of his stroking, which was especially severe from the back court. It was the consensus that the match proved that the best player in women's tennis today cannot stand up against speed and consistency displayed by men tennis players. Mrs. Moody's play yesterday was considered good enough to beat any woman in the world easily.

DAVIS CUP DATES SET

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—The French Lawn Tennis Federation yesterday selected the dates for the final rounds of the 1933 Davis Cup competition. The intersome finals between the winners in the European and American zones are to be played July 21, 22 and 23 while the challenge round, in which France will defend its laurels, was set for the next week, July 28, 29 and 30.

ARROWS RELEASE McCAFFERY

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Herb Gardiner, manager of the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League, announced yesterday that Bert McCaffery, veteran defense player, has been released. He also announced that Vernon Buckles has been loaned to the Quebec Beavers.

CORNELL ELECTS MURDOCK

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Frank K. Murdock '34, right tackle, last night was elected captain of Cornell's 1933 football team. Murdock is a native of Natrona Heights, Penna. He prepared for Cornell at Kiski. Is 22 years old, 5ft. 11in. tall, and weighs 189 pounds.

BAKER SIGNS WITH PRO TEAM

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14 (AP)—John W. Baker, all-American guard from the University of Southern California, and a coach at Iowa State the past season, has been signed to play with the St. Louis Battery A Gunners, a professional football team.

McGILL HOCKEY SIX POWERFUL

Veteran Sextet Will Oppose Harvard at Boston Garden, Dec. 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 14—The 1932-33 McGill University senior hockey team, which will meet Harvard University in Boston on Dec. 17, may well be said to be one of the strongest aggregations to represent this university in some years.

The captain and goalkeeper is Maurice Powers '33, now playing his third year in the nets, and with this experience behind him he is known to be one of the best goalkeepers in eastern Canada. Hollie E. McHugh '33 is reserve goalie.

The defense this year is entirely new, being comprised of Gordon Meiklejohn '37, a former University of Wisconsin star, and the first American born player to become a regular on a McGill senior hockey team, and Francis J. Shaughnessy, former Loyola College player. Before playing with the University of Wisconsin, Meiklejohn played with the Peking Interport hockey team in Peking, China, in a league which, strange as it may seem, has been running since 1897.

Coach Robert S. Bell '28, who has piloted McGill to two Canadian intercollegiate championships and one championship of the Province of Quebec, has done a good job in making these two new players into the strong combination the, are.

The first forward line is composed of Hugh M. Farquarson '35, center, with John J. McGill '34, leading scorer in the Quebec Amateur Hockey League, at left wing and Gordon H. Crutchfield '35, at right wing.

The second line is comprised of William I. N. Crutchfield '34, chosen for last year's Canadian Olympic team, at center, with Kenneth P. Farmer '34 at left wing and the veteran Thomas D. Robertson '35 at right wing.

The success of this combination is evident in the fact that McGill is now leading the senior Quebec Amateur Hockey League, and five of the McGill forwards are among the seven leading scorers in the league.

NIEHOFF RETAINED AS PILOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14—Bert Niehoff, who pitched the Chattanooga baseball club to a pennant in the Southern Association last year, will again manage the team in 1933 it was revealed here recently. He signed a one-year contract.

WRESTLING IS POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Dec. 14—The all-campus wrestling tournament at Oklahoma A. & M. College, held annually, is under way here with the largest turnout in the history of the sport at the college. Three of last year's titleholders are on hand for the tourney, which lasts three days.

BEAUMONT SIGNS COLEMAN

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14 (AP)—Beaumont of the Texas League has announced the signing of Bob Coleman as manager in 1933. Coleman, a catcher, formerly managed San Antonio in the same league, and Evansville, Ind., in the Three-I. He succeeds Del Baker, who becomes head coach of the Detroit Americans.

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SPRINGFIELD AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Bruin Cubs and Springfield Indians come together at the Boston Garden tonight in their third meeting of the year. The Cubs have won on both previous occasions, here and in Springfield, and because of the close race with the Philadelphia Arrows for top place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing, the locals are out to make it three straight triumphs.

The Springfield Indians have been traveling at a much faster pace than when they last faced the Cubs and among their recent achievements they defeated the favored Philadelphia Arrows, 5 to 1, and the very next night held the New Haven Eagles to a scoreless tie in New Haven. One new player will appear with the Indians tonight, Oswald Gorman, a wing who played with Kansas City of the American League last season.

DUNNE IN CHARGE OF SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CLARA, Calif., Dec. 14—John F. Dunne, a graduate of Notre Dame, recently became general manager of athletics at Santa Clara College. At Notre Dame, Dunne was director of student employment, editor of the Football Review and an attaché in the publicity department of the university. His home is now in San Francisco.

TURGEON CHOSEN AT CANISIUS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Henry "Hank" Turgeon '34 of Peabody, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1933 Canisius College football team. Turgeon has been on the squad for the past three years and played varsity halfback and quarterback last season. He was elected last night at a meeting of lettermen.

ROCHESTER MEETS BIGELOW IN FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The metropolitan veteran squash racquets championship, the first ever staged, was brought up to the final round yesterday, with Edwin H. Bigelow of Heights Casino, and J. C. Rochester, of Downtown Athletic Club, the survivors. They will encounter each other on Friday afternoon

THE HOME FORUM

England—After Twenty Years

AFTER twenty years I have seen England again, and I am not disappointed. All the lovely things I remembered and hoped to see once more are still there and have remained the same.

It is as though I had returned to gaze upon an exquisite tapestry that has hung for many centuries in the same honored place. Here and there a thread has been broken or worn away, perhaps, but it has been repaired so thoroughly that the design is undisturbed. The background was put in with such solid, painstaking effort that it has stood the test of years; and, if tears have sometimes dropped on those closely worked stitches, the gold and silver threads have not been tarnished.

Looking at London with eyes that had longed for many years, I did not search for nor count the new buildings; in fact, I must confess that there were some of which I was not even cognizant. This sort of progress has been going on all over the world and there are some of us who absorb the results unconsciously. Regent Street has maintained its crescent and the flower women still rest their baskets of fragrance at the feet of Eros. Structure by structure a more modern setting is being built around Westminster, but those delicately wrought pinnacles, ethereal against the smoky London sky, still grip one's heart; for, unless a frame is so unfitting as to be noticeable, the picture remains undisturbed. The morning sunlight still plays upon the fountains in Trafalgar Square and on the steel gray wings of pigeons wheeling around the base of Nelson's Column. In Kensington Gardens the sheep move lazily as ever beneath the trees, cropping the grass as they go, and one may still imagine the music of a pastorale or the far-away echo of Peter Pan's voice, calling.

* * *

One day I stood and watched the throngs on London Bridge. They might have been the same men and women with whom I had mingled, as we passed from one side of the river to the other, so many years ago. Perhaps, on this occasion, I saw their children. After all, one generation is very similar to another.

Beneath the grim, gray walls of the Tower I waited again for a minute or so, meditating. I saw no changes there. If any had occurred during my absence from England, these changes of twenty years were lost in a thousand years of history.

I shall not soon forget an awakening one morning—the first morning in London. Our windows looked out to Whitehall Court and very early, while the light was still faint, I heard the sound of bagpipes skirling. Nearer and nearer it came until I was impelled to run to the window. Along the street, his tartans swirling around him, came a stalwart piper, followed by a detachment of red-coated guards. They kept perfect formation and marched with all the pomp and ceremony of the centuries that lie behind the pageantry of London. Not even the sonorous chiming of Big Ben, close at hand, had thrilled me more.

The changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace still goes on. I walked up the Mall one morning and, like Christopher Robin, waited to enjoy the spectacle. I had even hoped to catch a glimpse of the King, but to quote Mr. Milne—or Alice: "He was much too busy a-signing things" apparently, for I was denied that privilege. However, I saw the gay scarlet of the uniforms massed against the background of those drab old walls and I heard the band play. I watched the orderly crowd of men, women and children lined up outside the iron rails and gathered around the entrance. It interested me, having witnessed less tactful methods in other countries, to notice the good-humored English "Bobbie" admonish the crowd when they pressed in too closely toward the big gates. Everyone opened up again with willing grace, as he waved them back into place. He did it with a slight motion of his hand and a smile on his face. I like these London policemen; they are friendly souls, ready to give you information or prepared to stretch out a protecting hand when the traffic surges too heavily.

* * *

While I am on the subject of the handling of traffic, I would like to comment upon a condition that impressed me very much—the absence of "don'ts" in the traffic rules. This is not peculiar to London; my companion and I observed it all over England. Motorists are requested, not commanded; admonished not threatened. Even the signs on the road are worded politely. A reckless driver of the most hardened caliber would find it impossible, I think, to resist the appeal: "Gently, please."

We had previously decided that the most interesting way to renew our acquaintance with the English countryside would be to hire an automobile and drive ourselves whither we would. The courtesy shown us by our fellow motorists was most gratefully received, for we were conscious that this was our first experience in many years of driving on the left-hand side of the road. We left London with the feeling that everyone traveling toward, or with us, would be instantly aware of our inexperience and perhaps consider us objects of annoyance. But a few miles brought us reassurance.

Before long we gave ourselves up to the joy of the moment. Could anything be lovelier than England in September? The trees were green and leafy, with no suggestion, as yet, of winter; for the seasons still seem to come less violently here than in some parts of the world. Not until we found ourselves much further north did we discern any yellowing leaves. The quiet, low-lying meadows of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire looked so verdant that we wondered if we had forgotten their green, or if they were more green this year than ever before. We meandered through villages—rejoicing to find familiar landmarks—passing the lovely old ivy-covered houses of Chalfont St. Giles and the unspoiled red brick and timbered cottages of Wickham End. There was a common where I had once, as a little child, gathered wild foxgloves; and still farther along a signpost, pointing to a footpath across the fields, reminded us of a place where we had both spent many happy hours. And so on all the way to Oxford. We found no perceptible changes here. Perhaps we did not look for them. We seemed to be, as it were, turning the pages of a well-loved book. We knew so much of it already by heart that we were sure of the enjoyment to be found on each page.

It seemed fitting that nightfall should find us in Stratford-on-Avon, the little town that nestles in the very heart of England and yet belongs to all the world. To sleep in an old four-post bed, in a room with lattice windows, appeared a right culmination to a day into which so many memories had been crowded.

* * *

And so we traveled the highways and byways, passing through some places, loitering in others, drinking in the fragrance of the hedges and gardens. We lingered in those shires that border Wales, caught in the coils of the colorful, historic past.

We found ourselves, one Sunday evening, beneath the turrets and battlements of Ludlow. We walked through the quiet streets of the little town that still appears to shelter under those dominant walls, and then our steps led us to the footpath that follows the outer line of the castle. In contrast to the peaceful valley of the Teme, these mighty stoneworks towered above us like cliffs and we were reminded of the part this great castle had played in the history of the Border. Remembering the narratives of Leland, we thought of Joce de Dinan and his two fair daughters, of the gallant young Fulke Fitzwaren—of the treacherous Arnold de Lisle and of the poor misguided lady, Marion de la Bruyère.

Gradually the dusk crept over the Stretton hills beyond the river and the shadows deepened beneath the arches of the old stone bridge. Little groups of people passed us, sauntering; a band of youths, a mother taking her small flock home to bed; an aged couple, a boy and girl, arm in arm. We felt ourselves slipping into place with these people and once again we felt ourselves a part of England.

Waiting there in the twilight, we talked no more of those old warlike Lords of the Marches, but into our thoughts crept some lines from Housman's lovely poem:

"Oh come you home of Sunday
When Ludlow streets are still
And Ludlow bells are calling
To farm and lane and mill,

"Leave your home behind you,
Your friends by field and town;
Oh, town and field will mind you
Till Ludlow tower is down."

GWEN CASTLE.

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"Stone Bridge in Winter": From a Dry Point by Arthur W. Hall

Longfellow—A Kindly Guide

Few poets, I believe, so strongly echoed their song in themselves, in their tastes, their surroundings, and even in their experiences, as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

I am recalling a certain early spring day in New England twelve years ago. A stranger myself to the climate for over seventeen years, that day seemed to me most characteristic of the transcendent inconsistencies of that purely local phenomenon. There had been frost in the early morning, followed by thaw; it had rained, it had hailed, there had been snow. The latter had been imitated in breezy moments of guttering sunshine by showers of white blossoms that filled the air. At nightfall, earth, air and sky stiffened again under the rigor of a northeast wind, and when at midnight with another lingering guest we parted from our host under the elms of his porch, we stepped out into the moonlight of a winter night. . . .

The other guest had playfully suggested that he should be my guide home in the midnight perils that might environ a stranger in Cambridge, and we dismissed the carriage, to walk the two miles that lay between our host's house on the river Charles and his own nearer the center of this American university city. Although I had met him several times before in a brief week of gayety, until that evening I do not think I had clearly known him. I like to recall him at that moment, as he stood in the sharp moonlight of the snow-covered road; a dark, mantlelike cloak hiding his evening dress, and a slouched felt hat covering his full, silverlike locks. The conventional gibus or chimney-pot would have been as intolerable on that wonderful brow as it would be on a Greek statue, and I was thankful there was nothing to interrupt the artistic harmony of the most impressive vignette I ever beheld. . . .

I think I was at first moved by his voice. It was a very deep baritone without a trace of harshness, but veiled and reserved as if he never parted entirely from it, and with the abstraction of a soliloquy even in his most earnest moments. It was not melancholy, yet it suggested one of his own fancies as it fell from his silver-fringed lips.

"Like the water's flow
Under the December's snow."

It was the voice that during our homeward walk flowed on with kindly criticism, gentle philosophy, picturesque illustration, and anecdote. As I was the stranger, he half earnestly, half jestingly kept up the rôle of guide, philosopher and friend, and began an amiable review of the company we had just left. As it has comprised a few names, the greatest in American literature, science, and philosophy, I was struck with that generous contemporaneous appreciation which distinguished this Round Table, of whom no knight was more courtly and loving than my companion. It should be added that there was a vein of gentle playfulness in his comment, which scarcely could be called humor, an unbending of attitude rather than a different phase of thought or turn of sentiment; a relaxation from his ordinary philosophic earnestness and truthfulness. Readers will remember it in his playful patronage of the schoolmaster's sweetheart in the "Birds-of Killingworth,"—

"Who was, as in a sonnet he had said,
As pure as water, and as good as bread."

Yet no one had a quieter appreciation of humor, and his wonderful skill as a raconteur, and his opulence of memory, justified the saying of his friends, that "no one ever heard him tell an old story or repeat a new one."—From "Stories and Poems," by BRET HARTE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE dry point, "Stone Bridge in Winter," by Arthur W. Hall, is the print chosen by the Prairie Print Makers as this year's gift of the organization to its associate members. It is an unusual composition, happily characteristic in conception and execution of the artist's work.

Of it Mr. C. A. Seward, secretary of the Prairie Print Makers, has said: "Mr. Hall knows the possibilities and limitations of his medium. His viewpoint is always that of an etcher, and he renders his subject in line. His needle seems able to accomplish anything, perhaps because he never asks it to become a brush. He is an etcher first and last, and his glory is in the brilliant purity of the etched line and the burr of dry point."

Although it is but seven years since Mr. Hall's first experiments with copper and acid, already his work has established him among the prominent figures in contemporary American etching. Born in Texas, he received his first academic training in the Art Institute of Chicago. In the spring of 1925 he went to England; and, while passing the summer in Scotland, he was privileged to enter the studio of that great master of etching, E. S. Lumsden of Edinburgh, under whose tutelage he acquired the rudiments of this art. The rigid discipline of point and acid exactly suited his temperament, and the haunting beauty that rewards successful study and effort was enough for him. Since that time he has done all his serious work in this most exacting medium.

Nearly two years of study and sketching in the mountain villages of Southern France greatly enriched his graphic experience; and, since his return to America, he has continued to widen his scope by means of sketching trips through the Carolinas, the Kentucky and Tennessee hills, New Mexico and Arizona, in fact, wherever the urge to see and interpret calls him.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Society of American Etchers, the Chicago Society of Etchers, the California Society of Printmakers, the Prairie Print Makers, and the Southern States Art League. He has been awarded many important prizes both in the United States and abroad. He is represented in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; at the Art Institute of Chicago, and in numerous public and private collections throughout the United States and Canada.

The work of his wife, Norma Bassett Hall, has also found favor among art lovers. Her chosen medium is the wood block, with which she obtains delightful color effects. Mr. and Mrs. Hall make their home in Howard, Kansas.

Sundown

I walked up a bare hill
Trailing shadows behind me,
Dripping with wind.

I walked up a bare hill
Into the red sun
Smouldering still-ly with hot light.

I walked up a sandy hill:
The wind was under my heels;
The sun ran into my muscles
Till I felt them move strongly and softly,
Sheathing me like a furled bud,
Overlying
One upon another like iris petals.

I stood on a bare hill
And watched the sun sink
Till the warmth of my gladness
Lit all the night.

It spread into the distance.
The night breathed it gently
And spread back around me
Deeper than ocean.

—CHRISTY MACKAYE, in "Wind in the Grass." (New York: Harper.)

Natural Act and Tone

A natural act has natural tone.
There is the wind that blends the hours of night
And makes his tone too heavy or too light
To be another's, ever, but his own.
The aspen leaves, turning as they are blown,
Who could mistake their silver-flapping beat;
Who imitate, when flood and boulder meet,
The liquid rumble that rolls over stone?
But now in tones the loveliest of all,
I hear a quail's delight in mothering;
Borne on maternal tongue, a brooding wing
Of tenderness indeed, the crooning call
To nestlings shy that creep along the ground
Is sweet with meaning that makes a lovely sound.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIEHEW.

Competing With the Past

Wherever this world of ours competes directly with the past, it loses. . . . Its poems and its pictures often seem to be trivial and feeble just in so far as their aims and methods are identical with those of the past. But in certain other activities it exhibits a competence which seems, in comparison with previous efforts in the same field, as nearly superhuman as the competence of Shakespeare seems superhuman in comparison with the efforts of our contemporaries to write tragedy in blank verse. Its instruments for measuring the stars, its machines for hurtling through space, are successful beyond the wildest dreams of previous ages; and the most significant thing about them is not that badly articulated or rationalized faith in their importance which is sometimes expressed by philosophers or humanitarians but that passionate and implicit faith in the immediate, unassailable value of the thing itself which made them possible.

Whatever else we may say of it, we know that the ecstasy of the airplane pilot is authentic and that it is communicated unreasonably to society. Crowds carry trans-Atlantic fliers in triumph from the field just as crowds are said to have carried Cimabue's Virgin in triumph through the streets of Florence, and each crowd acts for the same reason—because it has recognized a kind of achievement which it can understand. The world is not interested in machines because they save labor or because they increase production. These are the excuses which it makes to itself. It is interested because it is interested, because its heart is there. Concerning them it has made one of those affirmations which really count because the affirmation was made spontaneously and does not need to be defended. In that case the will to believe did not explain its rights; it believed. . . .

We know that this world of ours is interesting. The very vividness of its never-failing stimuli and the very richness of the possibilities which it is continually suggesting, make us unwilling to sacrifice any one of them. Even its distresses are so exciting that we are not convinced by those who long for a return to the good old days and none of the unities which have been proposed seems to include enough. What we long for is the ability to function in this complicated world as easily and as freely as others seem to have functioned in a simpler one; to find life, not merely exciting, but satisfactory and meaningful as well. — JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH, in "Experience and Art. Some Aspects of the Esthetics of Literature." (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas.)

Supply and Demand

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE law of supply and demand is said to operate to adjust prices, through competition, in such a way as to make demand equal to supply. This so-called law, according to universal belief, is not confined to the field of commerce, but would claim to make supply dependent on demand, or vice versa, in other spheres of human activity as well.

Christian Science, which was discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, exposes this so-called law as a false representation of true, spiritual law. It holds that the law of supply and demand, as humanly conceived, is man-made; hence, in a spiritual sense is not law at all. Recognizing the spiritual realm alone as real, this religion reveals the truth that supply and demand are at all times perfectly adjusted: that supply is always equal to demand, and demand to supply.

Christian Science finds its authority for such a position in the Scriptures, particularly in the account of creation as found in the first chapter and the first few verses of the second chapter of Genesis, as well as in the works and words of the prophets, of Christ Jesus, and of the apostles. The opening sentence of the second chapter of Genesis reads, "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." The universe, including man, was finished, complete. There was nothing that could be added, nor anything that could be taken away. It was perfect. Beholding the works of His hands, God found them to be "very good." No unsatisfied yearning desire there; no supply for which there is no call. This perfect correlation of supply and demand is graphically illustrated in Isaiah, where we read, "Thus saith the Lord, . . . it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

The great, spiritually scientific fact, namely, that there can be no rightful need without its perfect and adequate supply being always at hand, and that there can be no supply without demand instantly to absorb it—this fact Christ Jesus must have been supremely aware of. In the wilderness he fed the five thousand when the testimony of the material senses claimed that the available food supply was wholly inadequate. He looked away from that sense-testimony and knew, as Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 186 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," that "He in whom dwelleth all life, health, and holiness, will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory."

In the same way, Jesus helped his friends at the marriage feast at Cana when he turned the water into wine. It did not matter what the seeming lack was: he knew that where there is a rightful need God's law has already provided the corresponding supply.

And what of the sick who thronged him as he went daily about his Father's business? Unhesitatingly, and with spiritual grace and love, he restored them to health; and knowing that the perfect, spiritual status of man, in the image and likeness of God, includes health and life without limit, in several recorded instances he raised the dead. Of the same spiritual fact the apostles must have been aware when, in obedience to the Master's command, they went about healing the sick and casting out evil beliefs.

Today, an increasing number of people are giving thanks to God for the teachings of Christian Science, through the understanding of which they are demonstrating the fallacy of the so-called human law of supply and demand, and the truth of spiritual man's superiority to it. It is not uncommon for a business man or woman at a Wednesday evening testimony meeting in a Christian Science church to tell of having nullified in his own experience some false economic law, which had appeared as a phase of depression, overproduction, or stagnation. And similar experiences are related in the testimonies published in the Christian Science periodicals. Students of Christian Science are learning to prove that depression, overproduction, and stagnation are not laws acting of themselves, but are the result of human belief, of ignorance of the laws of God. Being but effects of human belief, they are not real laws, and can be corrected by the right application of the truth about God's law which is able to bless all mankind. Mrs. Eddy has written in "No and Yes" (p. 30), "God's law reaches and destroys evil by virtue of the allness of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Tillgång och efterfrågan

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

LAGEN om tillgång och efterfrågan säges verka reglerande på priserna, genom konkurrens, så att efterfrågan kommer att motsvara tillgången. Denna så kallade lag är, enligt den universella föreställningen, icke begränsad till affärsvärlden, utan den vill göra tillgång beroende av efterfrågan eller tvärtom även på andra områden för mänsklig verksamhet.

Christian Science, som upptäcktes och grundades av Mary Baker Eddy, avslöjar denna så kallade lag såsom en felaktig framställning av den sanna andliga lagen. Christian Science håller före, att lagen om tillgång och efterfrågan, såsom den mänskligt uppfattas, är människogjord och följaktligen i andlig mening alls icke någon lag. Denna religion, som erkänner endast det andliga riket såsom verkligt, uppenbarar den sanningen, att tillgång och efterfrågan städse äro fullkomligt avvägda: att tillgången alltid svarar mot efterfrågan, och efterfrågan mot tillgången.

Christian Science finner stöd för ett sådant påstående i Skriften, särskilt i berättelsen om skapelsen, sådan den återfinnes i första kapitlet och i de första verserna av andra kapitlet i Första Moseboken, liksom även i profeternas, i Jesu Kristi samt i apostlarnas ord och verk. Inledningsorden till andra kapitlet i Första Moseboken lyda: "Så blevo nu himmelen och jorden fullbordade med hela sin härskara". Universum, människan inbegripen, var fullbordat, fullständigt. Det fanns ingenting att lägga därtill, ej heller något att taga därifrån. Det var fullkomligt. När Gud såg på Sina händers verk, fann Han det vara "mycket gott". Ingen otillfredsställd, trängtande önskan fanns där, ingen tillgång, som det ej fanns bruk för. Denna fullkomliga motsvarighet mellan tillgång och efterfrågan skildras på ett målande sätt hos Jesaja, där vi läsa: "Därför säger Herren, Herren så: . . . Och det skall ske, att förrän de ropa, skall jag svara, och medan de ännu tala, skall jag höra".

Det stora, andligt vetenskapliga faktum, nämligen, att det icke kan finnas något rättmätigt behov, utan att den fullkomliga och tillräckliga tillgången alltid är till hands, och att det icke kan finnas någon tillgång utan en efterfrågan, som genast tager den i anspråk—detta faktum måste Kristus Jesus hava varit i högsta grad medveten om. I öknen mättade han de fem tusen, då de materiella sinnenas vittnesbörd gjorde gällande, att den förhandenvarande tillgången på föda var alldeles otillräcklig. Han såg bort från detta sinnes-vittnesbörd och visste, såsom Mrs. Eddy uttrycker det på sid. 186 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, att "Han, i vilken allt liv, all hälsa och helighet bor, skall efter Sin rikedom i fullt mått och på ett härligt sätt giva eder allt vad I behöven".

På samma sätt hjälpte Jesus sina vänner vid bröllopsfesten i Kana, då han förvandlade vattnet till vin. Det betydde intet, vilken den skenbara bristen var, han visste, att där det finnes ett rättmätigt behov har Guds lag redan dragit försorg om motsvarande tillgång.

Och hur var det icke med de sjuka, som trängdes omkring honom, när han dagligen verkade i sin Faders tjänst? Utan tvekan och med andlig barmhärtighet och kärlek återgav han dem hälsan; och emedan han visste, att människans fullkomliga, andliga status såsom Guds avbild och likhet inbegriper hälsa och liv utan gräns, uppväckte han vid flera omtalade tillfällen de döda. Samma andliga faktum måste apostlarna hava varit medvetna om, när de, i lydnad för Mästarens bud, gingo omkring, helande de sjuka och utdrivande onda föreställningar.

I våra dagar giva människor i ständigt växande antal uttryck åt sin tacksamhet mot Gud för Christian Science' lära. Genom förståelsen av denna lära bevisa de bedrägligheten i den så kallade mänskliga lagen om tillgång och efterfrågan och sanningen om den andliga människans herravälde över denna lag. Det är icke ovanligt att på något av onsdagsaftnarnas vittnesbördsmöten i en Christian Science-kyrka en affärsman, eller en affärskvinna, berättar hur han, eller hon, i sin egen erfarenhet omintetgjort någon falsk ekonomisk lag, som hade framträtt såsom en fas av depression, överproduktion eller stagnation. Och liknande erfarenheter återgivas i de vittnesbörd, som publiceras i Christian Science' tidskrifter. De som studera Christian Science lära sig bevisa, att depression, överproduktion och stagnation icke äro lagar, som verka av sig själva, utan äro resultatet av mänsklig föreställning, av okunnighet om Guds lagar. Emedan de blott äro verkningar av mänsklig föreställning, äro de icke verkliga lagar, utan de kunna rättas genom en rätt tillämpning av sanningen om Guds lag, som förmår välsigna hela människosläktet. Mrs. Eddy har skrivit i *Nej och Ja* (sid. 30): "Guds lag når det onda och tillintetgör det i kraft av Guds allhet".

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The Skerry Fence

(Lofoten Islands)

The Skerry Fence is that fantastic hundred and fifty mile outer line of jagged rocks and peaks known as Lofoten, which lies within the Arctic Circle off the coast of Norway. The deep sounds between the islands are dangerous passages for the uninitiated, and a boat plunges dizzily until a wave lifts it up and carries it into harbor. Röst is one of the largest of the island group which surrounds a high table rock called Vedöy, a veritable tenement house of sea-bird life.

A sound, like the clapping of many hands, or the voices of many people, drowns the chug-chug of the motorboat as it approaches the rock. For a moment it is veiled with a film of wings as the birds take the air, wheeling and soaring in thousands. From a distance the rock looks like a beehive and the birds like a swarm of bees, so densely do they crowd it. The scene is a familiar one to the island fishermen who inhabit the gay red colored huts, but to the visitor it is a source of never failing entertainment. Each bird has its own particular manner of flight and household arrangements! The guillemots, looking like society ladies in their striking black and white plumage, with the razor-bills as their cavaliers, have families of chicks who are anxious to get to the water. The father and mother bird look superior, as if they were only going to take a sea bath for the sake of the children. But the guillemot is no match with the puffin in flight, once he rises from his peculiar crawl-swim on land. The sunlight glints on the metallic plumage, white shirt front and yellow bill, as it moves, with scarcely a sign of motion, in a most businesslike way. Flying shapes, with wide-spread wings and necks strained forward, encircle the cliffs untiringly, or skim low with pinions smiting the tide with steady stroke.

With the approach of night a hush falls on the bird world, and the flying tumult ceases, as each finds its unseen home on the rocky ledges of Vedöy.

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MARKET TURNS DECISIVELY TO HIGHER LEVEL

After Early Hesitancy Stocks Rally Well and Close Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The stock market refused to be perturbed today by the vote of the French Chamber to default the war debt installment due tomorrow.

Share prices eased fractionally at the start, but mostly recovered later, with a few issues showing small gains by early afternoon. French and Belgian bonds weakened, and the French franc hovered around the point at which gold may flow to New York, but the British pound sterling was higher.

The market turned rather decisively upward in the late trading.

Issues up 1 to 2 points included Allied Chemical, American Telephone, American Can, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Union Pacific and Westinghouse.

U. S. Steel, General Electric, Pennsylvania and others were up fractionally. The late tone was firm.

Transfers approximated a million shares.

War Debt Situation

Wall Street, in the main, was inclined to put the best construction possible on the latest tangle in the war debt situation, some quarters pointing out that the French action, while unsettling, might hasten more decisive dealing with the problem, and its eventual removal as a recurrent source of uncertainty.

While trade and business news remained uninspiring, for the most part, the electric power production figures were a little more favorable than last week. Freight car loadings appeared to be following the usual seasonal trend. New York Central reported 80,961 cars handled last week, as reduced from 84,802 cars in the previous week.

The Government cotton consumption report was a little less favorable than advance estimates had indicated. The weekly petroleum figures showed moderate reductions in crude output and gasoline stocks, but the price structure remained somewhat unsettled, with rumors of fresh crude reductions in the mid-continent area.

Bonds Are Irregular

War debt worries fluttered over the bond market today and prices moved rather uncertainly while the financial district was trying to figure out possible reactions to the French and Belgian defaults.

Under the circumstances the domestic list gave a fairly good account of itself, the majority of losses being held to unimportant fractions and some issues even recording small gains. There was a tension apparent, however, and investors and traders exhibited the utmost caution in making commitments.

United States Government bonds moved steadily against the trend, with most of the Treasurys quite active. New 1932 highs were registered by Treasury 4¼s, 4s, 3¾s and 3⅜s of 1940-43.

Foreign loans generally reflected uneasiness following the resignations of the French and Belgian Cabinets in the dispute over war loan payments. Belgian Government 7s were particularly heavy, losing more than a point at one time. Both the French 7s and 7½s, which recently have been making new year's records, sagged around a point. The Italians, Australians and Colombians eased. The Germans were irregular, but Japanese loans firmed.

DIVIDENDS

a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the voting shares, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15. In the previous quarter an initial dividend of 12 cents was paid.

Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston, declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Havana Electric & Utilities Company declared a dividend of 75 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred on account of accumulations representing the unpaid balance for the quarter ended Aug. 14, 1932. The dividend is payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Insurance Company of North America declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Island Creek Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Union Trust Company, Cleveland, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Prudential Investors, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable Jan. 14 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Standard Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents on the common and class B common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 11.

United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 17 cents on voting shares, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15. In the previous quarter a dividend of 12 cents was paid.

American District Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Licorice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Standard Gas & Electric Company reduced the dividend basis of the common stock to $1.20 annually from $2 by declaring a quarterly dividend of 30 cents compared with 50 cents previously. The disbursement is payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Textile Banking Company of New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 6 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Weston Electrical Instruments Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A stock, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Duquesne Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Cincinnati Union Stock Yards Company declares the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

Intertype Corporation declared a dividend of $3 on account of accumulations on the second preferred and the regular semiannual dividend of $3 both payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Incorporated Investors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 20.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company declared a special dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 20. A year ago special dividend of 50 cents was paid.

International Hydro-Electric System declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on convertible preferred stock $3.50 dividend series, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 28.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 14	Last Dec. 13
6⅛	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
72	25	5	Adams Exp pf	30	41½	41½	41½	..
24	3¾	..	Addressograph	1100	10¾	10½	10¾	..
10⅛	4¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
63½	30⅞	3†	Air Reduction	2400	50⅛	47⅞	50⅛	50⅛
19¾	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	3100	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
3¾	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
72	72	6	Alleghany & W	10	72	72	72	..
86¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	11100	83	79½	82⅞	79½
118½	90¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117	117	117	..
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
2⅜	¾	..	Amal Leather	100	¾	¾	¾	..
22½	12	2	Amerada	100	21	21	21	21
15⅛	3⅛	..	Am AG Ch Del	400	9	8¾	9	8¾
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	13½	13	13	13½
9⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	4	4	4	..
17⅜	6¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
73⅝	20¾	4†	Am Can	15100	58⅝	53⅝	55½	53⅛
139	83½	7	Am Can pf	100	117	117	117	..
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	7	6¾	7	6¾
59	16	..	Am Car & Fpf	400	17⅜	17	17	17⅜
91⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	31	31	31	..
15⅜	2¾	..	Am European	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
15	3	..	Am & for Pow	3100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11	11	11	10¾
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1400	11¾	10⅞	11¾	11¾
31¼	3¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
9⅛	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	8½	8½	8½	8
21⅜	5½	1	Am Ice	1100	9½	9	9	9
13	2½	..	Am International	2100	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
4	¼	..	Am La France	100	½	½	½	..
41½	1½	..	Am La Fr pf	20	1½	1½	1½	..
15¾	3¾	..	Am Locomotive	700	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
40	10	..	Am Loco pf	300	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	..
17¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	8¼	7⅛	8⅛	7¾
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	25	24	24⅝	24
49¾	16	5	Am P&L pf A	700	21	20	20	20¾
12¾	3½	..	Am Radiator	3100	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	9	8½	9	8½
3⅜	¾	..	Am Seating	100	2	2	2	1⅝
27¼	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	14	13	14	13¾
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Sugar Ref	100	23	23	23	23½
39⅝	12	2	Am Tel & Tel	17500	103½	100½	103⅜	103⅝
70	10½	3	Am Type F pf	40	13½	13½	13½	..
34½	11	1	Am Wat W&E	400	17½	17	17½	17¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	200	15½	15½	15⅝	3⅛
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	22¾	22	22¾	22½
2¾	¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	½	½	½	..
8	½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
6⅝	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3
15⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	7⅛	7	7½	7½
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8	2¾	..	Armour Ill B	1400	¾	¾	¾	¾
45⅞	31½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅞
5¾	1⅜	..	Artloom Corp	30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
42	21	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	21	21	21	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	9100	42¾	40¾	42½	41½
86	35	5	Atchison pf	200	59	58½	59	57⅞
44	23¾	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	23½	22½	23¼	22½
21½	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16⅜	15½	16¼	16⅛
151¾	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	6100	47¾	44⅜	47⅜	45¾
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	7⅞	6½	7	6⅞

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6	6	6	6
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	15	14	14½	14½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2800	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10⅜
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	11½	11	11½	12
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	50	76	76	76	71
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4	4	4¼	4¼
95	63	7	*Beatrice Cr pf	100	63	63	63	..
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
67⅜	11⅜	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	30	60½	60½	60½	..
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3100	10⅝	10	10½	10¼
24⅞	6¾	..	Best & Co	100	11	11	11	11½
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	15⅞	14¾	15⅝	15¼
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	30½	29⅞	30½	29
15½	4½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	14	13⅜	14	13⅜
43½	20	2	Borden	4400	25½	24¾	25⅝	25
14¼	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	1400	9	8¾	9	8⅝
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	5	4⅞	5	5
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	4100	27½	24½	27½	26
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1700	71	68¾	70½	68¾
10¼	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	4	3¾	4	3¾
69½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79	79
4½	1½	..	Brunswick Balke	300	2½	2¼	2¼	..
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	3	3	3	3
10½	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	900	4½	3⅝	3⅝	4
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2⅛	2	2	1½
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	3½	2½	3⅛	3⅛
2⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6	1	..	Burns Bros pf	100	2	2	2	..
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	300	1⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	30	8⅜	7½	8¼	7⅝
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
24⅝	7	..	Byers	2400	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¼
61	35½	7	Byers pf	10	46	45	45	..

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9	9	9	..
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	7000	12¾	12½	12¾	13½
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	200	16	16	16	..
9½	2½	..	Capital Admin	300	8	7	8	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	16000	44½	41⅛	44	41⅞
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	7	6¾	7	7
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	8⅝	8½	8½	9
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	200	1	1	1	..
7½	1⅜	1.30	Celotex Co pf	30	1½	1½	1½	2
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	15½	15	15⅜	15¾
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	600	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅝
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
18⅜	7	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	6	6	6	..
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	19	18½	19	18⅝
30¾	4¼	..	Chesapeake Corp	500	15¾	15	15½	15¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	8200	26⅝	25½	26½	25¾
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1
5⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4½	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3	3	3	3
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4⅜	4	4⅜	4⅜
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	5½	5¼	5½	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	600	6½	6⅜	6⅞	6½
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	12000	17⅛	16¼	17	16½
28½	11	..	City Ice & Fuel	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
68	43⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	46	46	46	..
⅜	⅜	..	City Stores	200	¼	¼	¼	..
2½	¼	..	City Stores	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	11	11	11	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	11¾	11	11½	11½
10⅛	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
37	21	.8	Colo F & I pf	10	11	11	11	..
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	70	11½	11	11½	10½
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	12000	16½	16	16	..
79¾	40	6	Columbia & pf A	800	64½	60½	63½	61
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	700	28½	27	28½	28
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	4½	4½	4½	..
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	19	19	19	..
28	11⅝	3	Comm Cred A	300	24	24	24	..
27⅞	10⅝	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	19½	19½	19½	..
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	100	100	100	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	900	10½	10	10½	10¼
5½	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	2000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	45	44½	45	44
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
18	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅝	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5600	59⅝	57½	59½	58¼
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95	95	95	95
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	300	5	5	5	5
9	4	..	Consol Oil	7500	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	700	17⅜	1¾	1¾	2
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	..
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
2½	⅜	..	Container A	300	1½	1½	1½	1
1½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont'l Baking pf	200	38¾	38¼	38¾	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	3500	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	39
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16⅜
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9⅝	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	2000	6	5¾	5⅞	6
55⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	7000	53⅞	50⅞	53¾	52¼
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	136	136	136	136
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
26½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	25¾	24¼	25½	24½
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	20¾	20½	20¾	20¼
12¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	9¾	9	9½	..
49⅝	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	110	20	19	20	19
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	22½	22½	22½	23
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	45½	45	45½	45
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	3	2¾	3	2¾
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	77½	77½	77½	..
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..

—D—

82½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	57⅞	57½	57⅞	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	6000	26¼	24½	26	24⅝
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	400	73½	70	70	..
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	500	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12½	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	900	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
18½	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	300	14⅛	14⅜	14½	..
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	300	10	10	10	..
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	20000	39½	36⅜	38⅞	37¼
101⅜	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	100½	100	100	..

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	4000	57⅞	54	57⅞	54½
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
2⅛	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	100	¾	¾	¾	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18¾
2½	½	..	Elec oBat n	200	1	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	7½	6¾	7½	6⅞
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	20
65¼	8⅞	2	El Pow&L 1⅞ pf	300	17¾	17	17¾	..
33¾	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	23¾	23½	23½	23⅞
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	33	33	33	33¾
28	4	..	Engineers Pub S	500	8¾	7⅞	8¾	8⅝
61¾	25	8	Engineers PS 6pf	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
16	12	1½	Equitable Off Bld	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	..
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
10⅜	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
11⅝	6¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	90	10	10	10	10

—F—

6⅜	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
47⅜	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	13	13	13	13⅜
7⅛	1½	..	Fashion Fark pf	70	3½	3¼	3½	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	4776	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
3¼	½	..	Fed Screw W	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	800	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
37⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	17½	16½	17¼	17
18⅞	10¼	1	Firestone T & R	400	14	13¾	14	14
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	60
84½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	83	81½	83	81½
¾	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1500	½	½	½	½
99	62	6	Florsheim S pf	100	93	93	93	..
15⅜	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8
23¾	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	30	30	30	30
3¼	1	..	Fox Film A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
73½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	50	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
28⅝	10	3	Freeport Texas	3700	25½	24	25	24½
26	2⅛	..	Fuller pr pf	150	6	7⅛	6	..
33	7	..	Fuller 2pf	50	7¼	7½	7¼	..

—G—

3⅛	⅜	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17⅛	8¾	..	Gamewell	400	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛
8½	⅜	..	Gen& Inv	600	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¾
35⅝	8½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	17	16¼	17	16½
18⅝	10½	3	Gen Baking	300	14½	14½	14½	..
3	1	..	Gen Cable	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
35¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	6	6	6	..
28½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	9200	16⅝	15½	16⅝	15¾
11⅜	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
40⅛	19¾	3	Gen Foods	2000	38	34½	38	34½
3⅝	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
34⅝	3	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
48⅛	39	3	Gen Mills	600	41	40¾	41	40
34⅜	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	14800	16	13¾	15	13⅝
87⅛	56½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	72	72	72	..
4	1¾	..	Gen Out Ad	600	3	2¾	3	3
6	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
2⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3	3	3	3

28⅝	6⅛	..	Gen Ry Signal	300	13	13	13	13
3⅝	¾	..	Gen Realty	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19⅝	6	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	7½	7½	7½	..
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	12½	11½	12½	..
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	16⅞	15⅝	16	15⅞
73¼	46	6	Gillette S R pf	400	70	70	70	..
10⅜	3	..	Glidden	100	3½	3½	3½	..
19	9	..	Glidden ppf	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
20⅝	6¼	1.80	Gold Dust	400	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
11⅜	3¼	..	Goodrich	600	8	7⅞	8	8
33¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	300	13	13	13	..
38⅜	8¾	..	Goodyear	3100	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
62⅛	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	41	41	41	..
10⅝	1¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10½	10½	10½	..
22½	3	..	Graham Paige	2900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
11⅛	2¾	..	Granby	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
33¾	22	3	Grand Un pf	300	23½	23	23	..
17

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET WITH PRICES STEADY

Demand Centers Largely in Fine Territory Kinds —Noils Are Firm

Although manufacturers have not generally been buyers of wool during the last week, there have been a few who have taken an encouraging weight of the staple from the market. Interest has been shown in nearly every quality of wool. Prices paid have shown little variation from those of a week ago.

Demand these last few days has centered more especially on the fine and fine medium territory wools and particularly on wools of the French combing and fair staple types, which have sold mostly in the range of 37 @42 cents, clean basis. There has been a call for some 12-months Texas wools of the choicer type which would command about 43 cents, clean basis.

Strictly staple graded fine territory wool still is quoted up to 40 cents, clean basis, while Ohio delaines are to be had for the better wools at about 19 cents in the grease. Interest in these strictly staple wools has not been so heavy as for the French combing wools, however.

Combing Wools Lead

Next to the fine qualities, three-eighths combing wools have been especially in demand. Manufacturers have been taking both bright fleeces and pulled wools. For combing pulled wools of three-eighths grade, business has been done around 35 cents, clean, while average wools have been sold at around 33@34 cents, clean basis.

In bright combing three-eighths wools there has been some call for Ohio and Michigan types at about 20 cents for good graded wools. Some Missouri wool of this grade has been sold at around 19 cents for the best descriptions.

A little business in half-blood combing territory is reported at 43 cents clean basis for the best wools. Quarter-blood combing wool is quoted at 20 cents in the grease for Ohio-Michigan types. At this level, a little wool has been sold while territory wools have been sold at about 36@37 cents blean basis for the better descriptions.

The chief interest in woolen wools this week has been in wools of three-eighths quality-B supers. For the best of these wools around 35@36 cents has been paid, while for the stained types around 28@30 cents has been the going price. Some gray B supers have also been in demand at around 25 cents for the better wools.

Noils keep firm and buyers appear to be ready to purchase additional quantities of fine white clear noils at about 33@34 cents. Lower qualities are steady.

Foreign Markets Steady

Reports from the piecegoods markets indicate a fair business still being done and the wool trade looks forward to the coming demand for spring goods with confidence.

The foreign markets have been generally steady. Fine wools have held the best position, along with fine crossbreds. There have been some purchases of merino wools for this country in Australia, although these takings have not been large, and seem to have been chiefly for mill account. Good to superior 64-70s combing wools can be landed here in bond from Australia at about 25 to 27 cents.

Little or no wool was purchased for this country in the London colonial safes which closed yesterday, with prices fairly steady on the finer wools but down 5 to 10 per cent on medium to low crossbreds from the previous series' closing rates. England took some 52,000 bales, but the continental buyers were the heaviest purchasers, taking some 65,000 bales.

Prices cabled to this market from the New Zealand sales and from South America indicate little change in the market there.

Mohair is quiet.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.44⅝	.44¾	.43⅞	.44¾+ ⅛	
May	.47⅛	.47¾	.46⅞	.47⅝+ ¼	
July	.47⅝	.48	.47⅝	.48 + ¼	
Corn					
December	.22⅛	.22⅝	.21⅞	.22⅝+ ⅜	
May	.26⅞	.27⅛	.26½	.27⅛+ ¼	
July	.28⅜	.28¾	.28⅛	.28⅝+ ⅛	
Oats					
December	.15⅛	.15⅛	.15⅛	.15⅛— ⅛	
May	.17½	.17½	.17¼	.17½	
July	.17½	.17½	.17⅜	.17½— ¼	
Lard					
January	3.85	3.95	3.85	3.95 + .08	
May	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.07 + .07	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.43	.42	.42¼	— ⅛
May	.45¾	.44½	.45	— ⅛
July	.46⅞	.45¾	.46⅛	— ⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.40	.39⅝	.40	+ ⅛
May	.41¾	.41	.41¾	+ ⅛
July	.42⅛	.41½	.42⅛	+ ¼

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec 14	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .64¼	$ .64¾	$ .76⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.40⅝	.40½	.54⅝
Oats, 2 white	.26¼	.26¼	.38¼
Flour	3.60	3.55	4.35
Beef, family	12.50	12.50	17.00
Pork	15.50	16.00	18.25
Lard	.0475	.0475	.0610
Cotton, Mid Up	.0500	.0500	.0630
Zinc	.0312	.0312	.0318
Iron	13.34	13.50	15.51
Steel, bill Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05	.05⅛	.0650
Tin	.2262	.2262	.2160
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0447
Sugar	.0413	.0415	.0430
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.03¼	.03¼	.03⅝

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—A slight opening decline was followed by rallies in cotton today. Contracts were comparatively scarce after the early offerings had been absorbed and prices responded to a moderate demand from the trade combined with scattered covering. March contracts sold up from 8.86 to 8.96, with the midafternoon market quiet but steady at net advances of about 8 to 13 points on the more active positions.

UNIVERSAL PIPE & RADIATOR

Universal Pipe & Radiator Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $172,893 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $321,708 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $138,849 in the September quarter of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32⅛	31¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13¼	11½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	91	91
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78⅛	78⅛
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '38	32½	32½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31	30¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	72½	72⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77¾	77¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	62	62
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	85¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105¼
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104¾	104½
Amer T&T 5s '65	104⅝	104½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	107⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	38	38
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	80½	80⅛
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	34	34
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3¾	3¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75½	75⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¾	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	83	83
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	74	73½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	75½	75
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	65⅛	65⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63¼	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	39½	39⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81	80¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	37¾	36
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	42½	42⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108	108
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83	83
Boston & Maine 5s '55	64⅞	64⅛
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106⅜	106¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89¾	88¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106	106
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79	79
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101⅝	101⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	38¾	38¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73	73½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	84¼	84¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84⅛	84⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83¾	83¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	86¾	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89½	89¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89½
Can North 4½s '35	97	97
Can North deb 7s '40	100	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	67	66¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	81¼	81¼
Cenof Ga con 5s '45	26	26
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	16⅛	16
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	17	17
Cen New England 4s '61	67	67
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78	77½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	53¾	53¼
Cen RR&Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	44⅞	44⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	33½	33
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	66¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96⅛	96
Ches & O 4½s B	81½	81¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	79	79
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35⅜	34⅞
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '65	16	16
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	18½	16
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	43	43
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	42	43
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 cs	45	44½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	5	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18¾	18
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	38⅛	38⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	43	43
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17¼	17
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	12	11½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	59⅞	59½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23¾	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13	13
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101	100⅝
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68¾	68¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	33	33
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s '51 A	98	98
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101⅜	101⅞
Cin Ham & Dayton 4½s	82	82
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	53	53
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46	45
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	62¼	62¼
Clev Un Term 5s '72	68	68
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77	76
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	49	49
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	79½	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Mar	80	80
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99	99
Con Gas 6s '57	103	102¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107⅝	107½
Corn Products 5s '34	105⅝	105½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103½	103½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	64¾	64¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 8s '50	1	1
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	27½	27½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96	96
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100	100
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	14¼	13⅝
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	20½	20½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98¾	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '32	100¼	100⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '52	103⅜	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	104⅝	104¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99	98½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅝	104½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	69	69
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27	26¾
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	43	42¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36¾	36⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	24½	24½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	54⅝	54½
Gen Electric 3½s '42	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¼	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	78
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	21½	21
Goodrich 6s '65	48¾	48¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77½	77½
Grand Tk Rf Can 6s '36	98¼	98
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100⅝	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	44	44
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	51¾	51
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61¾	60½
Gulf Mobile & Mo 5s	32¼	32½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '47	53⅝	53¼
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	50⅜	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84	84
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105¾
Ill Central 4s '52	47	47
Ill Central rfg 4s '66	84	83¾
Ill Central 4½s '63	36¼	35
Ill Central 6½s '36	65	64
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40⅛	39⅜
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43¼	43⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101⅛	100⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	40½	39½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	45	44
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97	96¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	52½	52½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	40¼	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	39	39
Int Paper 5s '55	14⅞	14⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	45	45
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28½	28⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	33	33¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32	31¾
Kan City PS&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102½	102½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	103⅝	103⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59	59
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48	48
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88½	88
Kings Co El 4s '49	89¼	89½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	71¼	71½
Lack Steel con 5s' 50	61¾	60
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	84¾	84¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	87¾	87¾
L'Autaro 6s' 54	74¼	74¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	4	3⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	36	36
Loew's Inc 6s '41	73	72
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	80½	80½
L&N uni 4s '40	104	104
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	82½	82
L&N 5 Mon col 4s '52	54¼	54
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	3	3
Manila El Ry 4s '39	28½	28¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	56	56
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	67¾	67¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	93⅝	92⅝
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	75	76
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	37½	37½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	49½	49½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11⅛	10⅜
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21¾	21¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21¾	21¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	21¾	21⅜
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21½	21½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	10¾	10½
Mobile & Ohio 4s '38	83	83
Hamm Cons 6s '43	64	62¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	66½	66
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	51¾	51½
Nat Steel 5s '56	84	83½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	79¼	79¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104⅜	104¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	108⅛	108¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	82	81¾
N O T & H 5½s '54	59⅛	59
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	20½	20
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	74⅜	74⅜
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	69½	69½
NYC&HR rfg & imp 4½s 2013	42½	41¼
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	42½	41½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	44¾	44
NYC M C col 3½s '98	55½	55½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	69	68
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	18
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 ret	17⅜	17
NY Dock Co 5s '38	41½	40¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	35⅞	35
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106⅜	106⅜
NY GHL&P pur m 4s '49	113¼	113¼
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	100½	100⅝
N YNH&H 4½s '67	53	53½
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	64⅛	64½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	78	78
NY Railway inc 6s '35	51	51
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	2	1
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	102½	102⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	19¼	18
NY Look & O P 5s '55	104⅝	104⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	101	101
Nor Pacific rfg & 4s	62⅞	62⅞
Norf & W div 4s '44	98¼	98¼
Norf & W 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20½	19½
North Am Co 5s '61	82	82½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	74	74
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	60½	60¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101¾	101¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56⅞	56⅞
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	82⅞	82⅝
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	83¼	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	99¼	99¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	100¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¼	81⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	20	19⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	109¾	108¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108⅝	108⅝
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	13	12⅝
Paramount Fam Las 5s '47	14	12½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92½	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	82¼	82¼
Penn Railroad 3½s B '52	78	76
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73½	73½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88½	88½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	91½	90
Pere Marquette 4s '56	35	35
Pere Marquette 5s '56	38¼	38
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	73¼	73¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	81½	81¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97⅞	97⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	57	56½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	48
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	96	95¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	81	80¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	95¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	44¾	44⅛
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	43	42
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	33½	33½
St Louis & SF 4s A ct	7¼	7¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	8¼	7¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	9¾	9¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	61½	61½
Seabd AL 6s	99¼	99¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s As '35 ds	2¼	2¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	1½	1½
Shell Union 5s '47	38	38
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	84	83½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	32¾	32¼
Sinclair Cn Oil 5s '37	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99	99
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	101½	101½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	51	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¾	48¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	45½	45
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	46	45
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18¾	18
Southern Ry con 5s '94	58	58
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26½	26
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	21	21
Spokane I R 5s '55	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	22	22
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	97¼	97
Studebaker 6s '45	18	18
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	44½	44½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93½	93½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	79	79
Texas Corp 5s '44	80½	80½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2000	93	92¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	41	41
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42	41¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23¼	23¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '52	102½	102
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	86½	86
United Biscuit 6s '42	84¼	84¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	97	97
Util Pow & Lt 5s '58 ww	44	42½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	29	28½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	30¾	30⅛
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	90	90
Wabash RR 4½s '78	102¾	102¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	4¾	4¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	60	60
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	5½	5½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	106¼	105¼
Warner Bros 6s '41	19	19
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	38	37
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	108	108
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¾	104¾
Western Electric 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	99¾	99¾
Western Union 5s A 4½s '50	58½	58
Western Union 5s '51	57	56⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	78	75
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	81	81
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	86½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58¼	55½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Dec14	Dec13
3½s '47	101.31	101.31	101.31	101.31	101.29
1st 4¼s '47	103.4	103.3	103.4	102.5	
4th 4¼s '38	103.31	103.19	103.19	103.19	103.19
1st 4s '32-47	99.14	99.12	99.14	99.12	99.12
US 3½s '46-56	97.31	97.28	97.31	97.28	97.28
US 3½s '43 March	101.21	101.14	101.21	101.21	101.16
US 3½s '47 June	101.23	101.22	101.23	101.21	101.21
US 3½s '46	101.	101.	101.	101.	101.00
US 4s '44	103.4	103.	103.4	102.30	
US 4¼s '52-62	109.3	108.12	109.3	108.27	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	11¾	11¼	
Antioquia 7s A '45	7	6¾	
Antioquia 7s B '45	7	7	
Antioquia 7s D '45	7	7	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	6¼	6¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44¾	44¾	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	44½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44¼	44¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45	45	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45	44¾	
Australia 4½s '56	68	67½	
Australia 5s '58	72½	72	
Australia 5s '57	72½	72	
Austria Hydro 6½s	73¾	73	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	42	42	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	92	92	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	51¼	51	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94	93½	
Belgium (King) 7s '49	100¾	100⅜	
Belgium (King) 7s '50	105¾	104½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104	103⅜	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41	40¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	57½	57¼	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	3¾	3¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '49	3¾	3¾	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	5¼	5¼	
Brasil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	104¾	104¾	
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	13½	13⅜	
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	15¼	15⅛	
Brasil (US) 8s '41	15¼	15⅛	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	14½	14	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	29	
Bulgaria 7½s '67	20½	20⅛	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	19½	19½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	24	24	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	98¾	98⅛	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	83½	82½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	98¾	98¾	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9½	9	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	10½	10	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12½	12½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¼	8¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5¾	5¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6	5¾	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8¾	8¾	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	4	4	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	29	28	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	24½	24½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29¾	29¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¼	29	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	11	11	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	22	22	
Cuba (Rep) 5s '(14) '49	24¾	24⅜	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93	92	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	77¾	77¾	
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	43	42	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	9	8¾	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	72¾	72¾	
Dutch El 6s '47	43	43	
Dutch El ct 6s '62	100½	100½	
Finland 5½s '58	100½	100½	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	56½	56½	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	60	60	
Frankfort 6½s '53	100¾	100¾	
French (Rep) 7s '49	39¾	39⅞	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	118½	
Germany 7s '49	126	125½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	71¾	71½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58½	58	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49¾	49½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	49¾	49¾	
Germ El Pow '53	42½	41⅞	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	53½	52	
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	44½	44	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	45¾	45¼	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	51	50½	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	52⅜	51¾	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	53¼	52	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	43	43	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	57½	56½	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	17½	17½	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	43½	43¼	
Italy (King) 7s '51	85⅞	85⅛	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99	98⅛	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	49¼	49¼	
Karstadt 6s '43	88½	88½	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	39	38¾	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	12½	12⅜	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	78	77¾	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾	
Medellin 6½s '54	104¾	104¾	
Mex 4s '10 A	8	8	
Mex 6s '33 small A	3	3	
Mex 4s '04 A	2½	2½	
Mtge Mill Mach 7s '56 xw	2½	2½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	48	48	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	83¾	83⅞	
New South Wales 5s '57	85	85	
New South Wales 5s '58	70	69½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	70½	69½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	104	104	
Norway (King) 4s '63	47	47	
Norway (King) 6s '43	77	77	
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	85	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	85½	84½	
Nuremberg 6s' 52	88½	88½	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	41½	41½	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	86¾	86¾	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s' 53	39¼	39¼	
Ont Trans 5s	44¾	44½	

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

New Modes in Evening Wraps

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IT IS a surprise to discover how many variations in design may be expressed in evening wraps. Within the limits of the prevailing silhouette, which requires breadth at the shoulders and slimness at the hips, a great diversity of lines and rhythms are developed.

Most universally becoming and adapted most perfectly, perhaps, to the needs which evening wraps serve, is the long, fitted coat, which covers the frock completely and molds the figure. Breadth may be expressed by a puffy collar, which can be coaxed into different contours, or by capes which hug the neck with scarfs or draw attention to it by pussy-cat bows, often posed under one ear. The sleeves usually collaborate in the broad-shouldered effect, although when placed under a non-detachable cape, they may be moderately small and set in, in tailored style. When the cape is absent, or detachable, the top of the sleeve is usually a large puff, often of a fur contrasted in color with the material and appearing nowhere else on the garment.

Individual, rather than a fashion type, is an interesting seven-eighths Directoire wrap, designed by the American, Muriel King, and developed in ruby-red velvet with a self-cape fastened with frogs. For this Victorian item has returned, a particular version of the button and loop.

The dark colors and heavy materials which fashion modish evening frocks, are encouraging to the wrap of knee-length, for these sturdy dresses do not require to be completely concealed either in behalf of propriety or daintiness. Such coat models may follow an even line or dip decidedly in the back, but they are nipped in at the waist and expansive with capes and puffed sleeves above.

Thus three lengths are all equally correct and may be chosen according to what is most becoming to the proportions of the figure.

Variants

An interesting variant from all these types and extremely chic is the full-length cape. Worth has designed one of these, whose interest is enhanced by a shoulder shirred in a deep and elaborate design, which gives both breadth and texture contrast to that part of the garment which is always at present the point of emphasis. Lelong adds to the arm-vents in his cape thick puffs of the material, which produce a muff-like effect.

Detachable items, such as little jackets and capes may be bought independently to wear over a plain wrap or, in warmer climates, to serve alone. They are dramatically designed and often intricate in cut and trimming. When furred, they choose a whirling line for their bandings and concentrate them near the armholes and shoulders. Again, the neckline depends only on a scarf or wing bow.

The furless evening wrap is sponsored at present as a distinct fashion feature—probably for the first time. It is, however, more popular among young women who do not need the flattery of fur than by matrons. The fur puff on the sleeve is hardly a compensation, from the point of view of becomingness, and there are in every shop, for the woman who does not demand novelty at all costs, the more conventional and accustomed models with fur placements which soften the face. However, when the neckline is modified only by a scarf of self-material or a bow, a cape, or two or three capes, may be banded with fox, kolinsky, ermine, or French chinchilla, and a diagonal cuff point-up the sleeve. For even youth appreciates the sumptuous effects of fur.

Materials

Velvet of various weights and weaves is the favorite material for evening wraps. The new crystal velvet, having a comparatively hard, flat nap and a slightly granular surface, is very attractive and was used for an unusual three-fourths wrap in a very delicate shade of mauve, which trembles between gray and violet. A huge puff collar gave substantiality to this almost fragile garment.

Broadcloth wraps there are, also, following the same lines as the velvet ones. They are practical for the suburbanite who likes to use a train or to cover up on the town street early in the day the dinner dress which must be worn later.

The woman who is buying for next year also, should examine the lamé wraps, for these are coming in. These metal cloths are usually in small designs worked out in gold and black.

In velvets, black, ruby-red, royal-blue, emerald-green, and a very red rust are predominant. A full-length, emerald-green velvet wrap with a cape of kolinsky was one of the most elegant models seen by this reviewer. Some unusual fur effects distinguished a notable collection in a Fifth Avenue department store. These were developed with summer ermine, a lovely beige color, and with the yet rarer June ermine, in which snow-white is beginning to be streaked with the protective brown tones of the naked earth, the tree trunks and the creeping vine stems after snow has been washed away.

By Forbath and Réjane—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Evening Coat May Be Had in Black or Ruby-Red Velvet. Its Length and Molded Lines Are High Style, as Are Its Very Interesting Cartridge-Pleated Set-In Sleeves. With It Is Shown a White Satin Evening Purse With a Pearl Handle. From Lord & Taylor's Sundown Shop.

By Appleton, Buffalo, N. Y.—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCRAPBOOK RECORD OF AN ENTIRE ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. Burton Bigelow of Buffalo, N. Y., With the Huge Scrapbooks She Has Made of the Fast-Moving Events of President Hoover's Four-Year Service in the White House.

Mrs. Bigelow's day-to-day record, which is to be a gift to President Hoover, contains over 14,000 clippings. These represent a cross section of opinion, critical and commendatory, and were taken from The Christian Science Monitor and Buffalo and New York City dailies. The Hoover moratorium brought forth the largest volume of news—some 500 clippings are given here; while the visit of Premier Laval of France received the second largest news notice. The visits of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Premier Grandi followed closely.

In domestic affairs first place in news volume goes to the President's announcement of the National Credit Corporation and the various measures for business recovery initiated in the autumn of 1931. Following this, the fight for a balanced budget and the drive against hoarding and withdrawal of bank deposits.

"The public memory is short-lived," comments Mrs. Bigelow. "We forget the President's taking the bonus fight to the boys in their Detroit convention, when bonus opposition was hugely unpopular. We forget the numerous tax reductions made by Mr. Hoover and his predecessors and remember only the tax problems of the moment. We forget the reduction in public debt and the refinancing of loans on lower interest basis."

'I Second the Motion'

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOMINATING committees are beginning to work on the task of presenting to their clubs the names of women whom they feel are fitted and willing to guide the affairs of their organizations for the next year, or two years, according to the stated terms of office.

"Let everything be done decently and in order" is a maxim which often decides a nominating committee in its choice for the president of a club. A woman who has some knowledge of parliamentary procedure, the more thorough the better, is the woman who will conduct the business proceedings of a club, whether large or small, in a masterly and orderly fashion.

It seems hardly fair for club members to be asked to attend business meetings which are conducted, or misconducted, in such a manner that their thoughts are so occupied with sympathy for the presiding officer, and so confused as to what it is all about, that the real issues which are supposed to be under consideration become almost obliterated in a fog of motions, amendments, and "many voices with no leader."

* * *

The happy road out of such a predicament is presented by the fact that there is no reason why any woman who is nominated for the presidency of a club, and who cares to accept the office, should not, in a very short time, prepare herself in the rudiments of parliamentary procedure. Once started the study is fascinating, and, unless one wished to become an authority on the intricacies of "ratifying," "expunging," and other technicalities, it is simple and extremely helpful in other projects than just conducting business meetings.

In almost every city there are women who teach parliamentary procedure. Their classes are always filled with attentive learners. If one feels that it is not wise to agree to attend such classes on definite days, there is a splendid correspondence course on the subject which has been developed with great care by Mrs. Mary Redfield Plummer, who is a well-known authority on the subject. It is published by Associated Authors' Service, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

The day following the one on which I received a copy of this series of lessons a friend of mine told me that she would like to accept a club office which she had been requested to take, but that she felt handicapped by her slight knowledge of parliamentary procedure. I told her about the correspondence course, and a few evenings later we invited some friends to meet for a "presidential drill." They were quite curious to know what the invitations meant and everyone who had been invited appeared.

We read the first lesson from the textbook of the course and then proceeded with the drill in connection with it. Gales of laughter were interspersed with exclamations of surprise at our ignorance of the most elementary methods of introducing a motion, but we soon learned to say "I move," instead of any one of the other phrases which are often heard. And, alas, we also learned, in that first lesson, that the president would be quite within her province, indeed her duty, if she refused to recognize our desire to "speak to the motion" if we remained standing while another member, who had been so recognized, was speaking.

We learned a great deal in that one evening, and when we realized that there were fifteen lessons in the course with a four months' consulting privilege whereby we might appeal to Mrs. Plummer to unsnarl us from any difficulties in which we might find ourselves, our interest was unbounded.

Presidents, would-be presidents, and "just members" will be intrigued by this latest development of teaching by correspondence, and their "main motion" will be that the course become a permanent part of club study.

Paris by Day and Night

The old-fashioned material which our grandmothers knew as "mateliasse" but which has been given various names by the different manufacturers who have revived it, appears in several of the new collections. Captain Molyneux is showing a most attractive evening gown of this stiff, old-fashioned material in ivory white. Made with a perfectly plain bodice with rounded neck at the front and a deep U at the back and with a skirt which stands out in full godets, its only decoration, outside the rhinestone buckle which fastens the narrow belt, is a big bow of the material, placed at the waistline at the back. Captain Molyneux also uses this Victorian material for a long-sleeved jacket lined with velvet and with one wide black velvet rever, which is worn over an evening frock of black organza.

The majority of the sleeves of the daytime frocks are of elbow or two-thirds length, though the long, rather tight mousquetaire is also in favor with several of the houses. Maggie Rouff is showing several new sleeves. There is a full, two-thirds length bishop sleeve which has rows of shirring or narrow tucks below the elbow, another is a bit longer and has vertical rows of fine tucks from the shoulder to just above the elbow and again from a little below the elbow to halfway to the wrist where they become a scanty frill. A full-gathered sleeve reaching just below the elbow has a wide, flat, turned-back cuff edged with a tiny pleating of the material. In a long, mousquetaire model the upper part is of the material of the frock and the lower, from elbow to wrist, of wrinkled velvet.

Little short-sleeved overblouses of dark velvet with a narrow belt of the same material are shown by Lucien Lelong with a wool skirt and a long-sleeved blouse of jersey or tricot in white or a bright color. One effective costume consists of a frock of woolen crepe in horizontal stripes of green, beige, red and white with an overblouse of olive green velvet.

Velvet jackets with round nickel buttons are worn with simple woolen frocks of the same color. A brown velvet cape, worn with an evening gown of the same material, reaches nearly to the waistline and has a wide, rounded neck so that it is slipped over the head. It is shirred in horizontal rows and has a band of mink around the edge.

Practicability and Chic

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

REVIEWING in my own thought the last collection of winter models, it seems to me that the dressmakers have striven above all else to make clothes which are practical or, as we say at home, "sensible." To combine the practical and the chic is a difficult problem, but it has been accomplished most successfully in the current collections of all the great Parisian dressmaking houses. Color and materials go a long way toward accomplishing this result. The new materials, crinkled, ribbed and "blistered," are so different from the smooth-surfaced crêpe de Chines, satins and georgettes to which we have so long been accustomed that they, in themselves, give a smart, new effect to the simplest frock, and the new reds and browns and olive greens add another new note.

There is a very noticeable absence of "gewgaws" in the latest winter models, all superfluous trimmings have been sacrificed to give an absolutely flat silhouette. Even the more elaborate sleeves are disappearing, the majority of the houses having returned to the plainer and tighter variety. Capes and capelets are still in favor but they are flat and snugly fitted. Flat bands crossed at the front of the bodice, plastrons of all shapes (the seasons' models are rich in plastrons!) and severe revers of velvet are the favorite forms of decoration for the daytime bodice.

Sleeves of All Lengths

Tailored suits are as simple as simple can be, their only decoration being a row of metal buttons, or clips—brass, copper or nickel—fastening the short, single-breasted jacket. The blouses worn with these suits are of light wool or tricot, quite plain and simple save for the arrangement of collar or scarf at the neck, of which there is endless variety. A bright woolen scarf is worn in place of the fur neck-piece, with these tailored costumes. Square shoulders are still the order of the day for jackets and coats but these are less extreme in the newest models and the outstanding organ pleats and epaulets are disappearing.

Daytime frocks have simple bodices with sleeves which vary in length from those which reach halfway from shoulder to elbow to those which reach to the wrist. The short-sleeved frock is much in favor. Patou is showing several models with a sleeve that reaches just below the elbow and has a short slash at the back, the two ends tied in a small bow-knot. This is shown on several frocks of black crepe which have a plain bodice with a narrow belt of the material tied at the back and a V opening at the neck with a draped scarf of rather stiff, all-over, white lace. The skirts of this type of frock have several groups of pleats at the sides and front. Touches of bright color are used on several of the black frocks in the Patou collection, as, for example, a dress of black woolen crepe which has a belt of the same material with two round, bright red buttons at the front and back and a little bow of red patent leather with white dots at one side of the pointed neck. The long coat of heavy black woolen material which is worn with this frock has a scarf and cuffs of black astrakhan and another little spotted tan leather bow peeps out from under one side of the scarf.

The Patou collection is a shining example of smartness and practicability. There are sensible little sports costumes consisting of a checked or plaided tweed skirt in brown and beige and a short belted jacket of plain brown tweed or heavy tricot worn with a tailored shirt of white jersey or woolen crepe. There are ensembles consisting of a plain, perfectly tailored coat of heavy woolen material with scarf or collar and sleeve trimmings of astrakhan or breitschwanz worn with plain frocks of the same or contrasting colors. One of these coats in a dark beige is especially smart. The lower part of the sleeve is of brown astrakhan in a slightly full melon shape and a wide band of the fur extends around the neck, one end reaching to the waistline at the front and the other stopping just above that point where the coat is fastened in a diagonal line with three astrakhan buttons. Another ensemble in black consists of a long coat with a standing collar and short scarf of breitschwanz and a sleeve which has a scanty puff of the cloth to the elbow and the lower part of the fur fitting tightly. This is worn with a charming afternoon frock of black silk crêpe, which has long bell sleeves made of bands of the black on a white foundation, a wide white band forming the edge. A loose fold of white is placed inside the long, narrow opening at the front of the bodice.

For Daytime Wear

In this same collection there are several models of daytime frocks in black silk jersey and in velvet which have long sleeves of white satin. One of the velvet models has tiny caps of the velvet over the tops of the sleeves and a narrow band a few inches below. A lovely color scheme is an ensemble in cinnamon brown heavy woolen goods, the rather long jacket edged with brown astrakhan and fastened with copper buttons arranged in a V shape. With this is worn a long tunic of pale yellow velvet, which has a row of tiny velvet buttons down the back and a narrow velvet belt.

A clever idea of M. Patou is the evening gown with two removable jackets. One of these costumes has a frock of Alice-blue crêpe, very plain and simple with the line of decolletage rounded at the front and cut in a V at the back, the latter edged with small velvet roses of a darker shade of blue, which extend over the front of the shoulders. Over this is worn a short, loose jacket with long sleeves which are tight below the elbow and are finished about the wrists with a band of the roses. Over this again is a longer jacket of the darker blue velvet with a rather loose elbow sleeve and a band of the velvet roses around the neck. This makes a very practical costume for any evening function and with the lighter jacket it may serve quite as well for the afternoon.

The Patou evening frocks of satin, lace, organza or light weight woolen crêpe are extremely simple with skirts which clear the floor and plain bodices often with a belt or folded girdle of velvet. There is a pink satin frock, for instance, which is worn with an evening jacket of brown velvet, which has a brown velvet belt and there is a dainty one of yellow organza with the bodice in soft folds crossed at the front and back, which has a belt of navy blue velvet tied in a bow at one side. A frock of black net has a double belt of two bands of overlapping sequins, one in lacquer red and the other in jet which tie at the side, the ends reaching nearly to the edge of the skirt.

Mme. Schiaparelli's collection is also simple and smart. Heavy hand-knitted cardigans or Eton jackets in honeycomb, or as the French call it, "blistered" pattern, are shown with plain woolen sports frocks, and blouses of the same heavy tricot are used with jackets and skirts. Short scarves of this same heavy knitted wool are shown with both frocks and coats. An amusing little round knitted cap, which is shown in the accompanying photograph, is worn with the sport costumes. Mme. Schiaparelli also uses the crinkled ribbon, which she first introduced in her August collection, for scarves and trimming on both day and evening frocks. This also is shown in the photograph trimming the black and white bodice of the street costume.

One of the most practical and attractive sports costumes in the Schiaparelli collection consists of a loose, two-thirds length, coat and wrap-around skirt of gray-blue heavy ribbed woolen material and a tucked-in blouse, or sweater, of navy blue knitted wool. The coat is fastened at one side with brown leather frogs and smaller frogs fasten the skirt at one side of the back. A smart costume for the younger woman consists of a skirt of gray woolen material scalloped around the top and worn without a belt, and a plain jacket of a darker gray fastened with nickel clips and a blouse of speckled silk.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Plain Black Woolen Skirt With Bodice of Black and White Silk and Woolen Material With Leather Belt and Trimming of Black Crinkled Ribbon. Knitted Beret of Black Wool. From Mme. Schiaparelli.

In response to letters of inquiry concerning the recipe for English seed cake published Nov. 18, a few hints for making this cake will be published on the Household Arts page next Friday.

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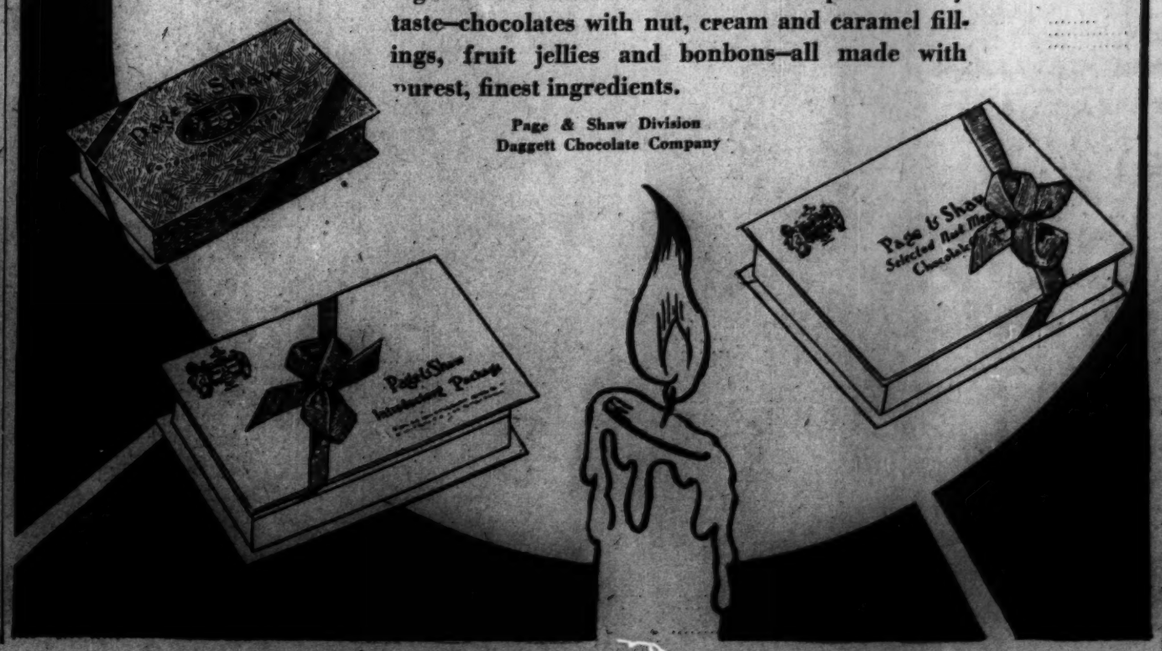

BEER TAX ALONE, MILLS SAYS, NOT TO SAVE BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

sion. Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, pointed out that Speaker John N. Garner, as Democratic leader of the House was still opposed to the sales tax as late as March 29.

Working for Democrats

In the glaring light furnished by the moving picture men, Mr. Mills said to the Democratic half of the committee:

"I'd like to see the Democratic President and the Democratic Legislature come in March 4 with a balanced budget and a free hand. I'm working for you this morning even if you haven't been able to recognize it."

Mr. Mills estimated that a sales tax, gasoline tax and beer tax would raise approximately $520,000,000 with only $307,000,000 actually needed to balance the budget at this time, provided all President Hoover's economies, including a government pay cut are accepted.

This, he pointed out, would make a liberal allowance for defaults in foreign debts and would allow the termination of most of the so-called "nuisance taxes," which he said, have not yielded "anything like what we expected."

Pressed to give some estimate of the amount that would be obtained from foreign nations, Mr. Mills replied that he could not budget it today; it would be easier tomorrow.

Refusing to testify as to the constitutionality of permitting the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer, Mr. Mills declared, "as a revenue measure, I'm perfectly willing to discuss it, but when you ask me to recommend it as a social measure, as Secretary of the Treasury, it is none of my business."

Sales Tax Only Temporary

Mr. Mills recommended that the sales tax be a temporary measure in effect for two years only. "My friends on the left side," he said, referring to the Democrats, "might be able to reduce it before the next congressional elections and certainly before the next presidential campaign." The gasoline tax, Mr. Mills said, is the only one of the major excise taxes imposed last session that has held up as a revenue producer.

Vigorous opposition to any proposal to finance the Government by long-term bonds was registered by Mr. Mills who termed such a system "just a device to conceal a deficit." He said, it would be a "sad day" when long-term bond financing is instituted, declaring the pay-as-you-go system has been one of the corner stones of sound management of the Federal Government.

Concluding, Mr. Mills urged the members of the committee to stop "sparring for record" and to get down to work on a sales tax that will balance the budget. "I certainly put a balanced budget on a parity with beer at least," he said.

Mr. Deets Pickett, secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance; Bishop James Cannon Jr., chairman of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, yesterday expressed the unaltered opposition of their groups to legalization of any beverage with an alcoholic content of more than ½ of 1 per cent.

Pickett Urges Caution

"It is to be hoped that Congress will not be rushed off its feet by superficial, money-induced, unthinking sentiment, sentiment which is far less general than it may seem, far more temporary than permanent, and against which there is even now a formidable reaction," was Mr. Pickett's plea.

Mrs. Boole, who said she spoke for 10,500 local temperance unions, asked, "in the name of the home and of the child, not to open the way for the return of liquor traffic camouflaged as a revenue measure." Alcohol, she pointed out, "is a habit-forming drug, which taken in small quantities has the power to create the appetite for more alcohol." Beer drinkers, she said, would never be satisfied with 2.75 per cent beer, as proposed by the brewers.

Bishop Cannon stressed the number of people whom he represented. He held resolutions from every conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church South but one, he said, declaring against any change in the prohibition set-up.

The Bishop told the committee that the "mad rush of certain groups to pass legislation authorizing the manufacture and sale of beer reminds one of 'Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.'" He declared that either the lezalization of beer or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment "would stab in the back every other legitimate industry, and of necessity those employed therein."

A letter from Mr. William D. Upshaw, candidate for President on the platform of the Prohibition Party, was read in which he declared that "we can't balance the budget with a corkscrew."

Politician 'Burbanks' Reddest of Red Apples

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 14 (AP)—You've heard of "red" apples and apples with "rosy cheeks," but where can anyone get an apple that's red all the way to the core?

Offhand, University of Minnesota Farm School professors will tell you they know of only one place, and that is from Representative-Elect F. H. Shoemaker.

Twelve years of amateur experimenting—"Burbanking," as he terms it, in his back yard, Mr. Shoemaker produced a russet apple with red pulp. Prof. W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at the College of Agriculture, said the apple is an interesting variation which he expects to use in further experimentation.

ELIZABETHAN COINS FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLAND, Eng.—Treasure trove consisting of 1176 silver coins has been placed in the hands of the police, following their discovery in the garden of Mr. Allen Wilson, here. Some of the coins have the impress of Charles I, and others of Queen Elizabeth, and the collection bears dates from 1400 to 1603.

General Classified

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Main Produce Market
LEHMAN & TRAUB, Props.
Fancy Fruits—Vegetables
CELERY OUR SPECIALTY
Phones Orange 3-4614, 3-4613 — 388 Main St.

A NEW VEGETABLE CANDY
CHILDREN LOVE IT
Made entirely of carrots, beets, spinach, lemon juice and Orange Blossom honey. Send $1 for a pound postpaid. Many other unusual confections.
OLIVE MAY CO. INC.
13 WASHINGTON PLACE

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 8:30 p. m.

GRULICH and SONS
FLORAL ARTISTS
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery Association
616 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opp. U. S. Theatre Phone Hob. 3-0510

JERSEY CITY

WE SELL
Wear-Ever Aluminum
at the price that most retailers pay for it.
ENTIRELY NEW:
Square Wear-Ever Pancake Griddle
Introductory price 89c
Set of three Wear-Ever Sauce Pans, 89c
Wear-Ever and Savory Roasters
METROPOLITAN HARDWARE CO.
723 BERGEN AVENUE

IRVEN JOSEPH
296 CENTRAL AVENUE
Presents the
RED CROSS SHOE FOR WOMEN
Now $6
The ARCH PRESERVER SHOE for Men and Women
$8.50 and $10.50
PIED PIPER SHOES for Children
$2 and Up

Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

GATE'S MILLINERY
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE
High Fashion—New Fabrics
Priced to meet every Budget. Closing out.
Formerly from $3.00 to $7.50
Now $1.00 to $5.00

MAPLEWOOD

Have had so much call for those West Virginia Turkeys *that we will have another fine lot for Christmas*
Plum Puddings, Nuts, Raisins and Candies. Christmas Wreaths, Holly and Candles.
SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
S. O. 2-4300—4301—4302

Magic Permanent Wave
No Electricity — No Machine
A Delightful Process
The "ZOTOW" Is the Miracle of the Day Come In and Let Us Prove It to You
THE POWDER PUFF
164 MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. Or. 2-9822

Pure Homemade Candies
for Christmas
Special Ice Cream and Moulds for Your Christmas Dinner at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

For Christmas Toiletries Candy, Novelties
SHOP AT
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SEASON'S GREETINGS
H. M. WOOD
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

GET YOUR
Christmas Supplies
at
MAPLEWOOD DELICATESSEN
3 HIGHLAND PLACE

Real German Christmas STOLLEN
and CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKES
Holiday Cookies and Marzipan
DIEZ BAKERY
9 HIGHLAND PLACE *Deliveries*

Christmas Cards—Gifts
Picture Framing
Abbott's Delicious Ice Cream
HAL CROOK
140 MAPLEWOOD AVE. Open Evenings.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 3-4340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11, except Saturdays.
470 PARK STREET

Monogrammed Handkerchiefs for Christmas should be ordered now
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. CLEGG
428 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
62 Brick Church Plaza, E. Orange, N. J.

Braggerson
Gentlemen's Hats
Haberdashery and Sport Goods
178 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
348 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 3-6300

McBURNEY & OAKLEY
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
NO CHARGE TO CUSTOMER
Let us do your errands for you or shop yourself and just use our accounts. PAY ALL BILLS WITH ONE CHECK. For full information call
MARY E. OAKLEY
8 Berkeley Pl., Montclair Tel. Mclr. 2-0080

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
A large variety of seasonable food products for the holiday table at new low prices.
We also specialize in Fancy Cheeses and Caviar

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
429 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Christmas Hosiery and Lingerie Sale
Fine Gauge Extra Sheer Stockings, Picot Top and Service Weight
54 cents a pair or 2 for 97 cents
Pure Silk and Lisle "Gifty" Looking Silk Underwear at a very low price for such beautiful quality.
Chemises, Dance Sets and Panties in regular sizes, at 1.37
We also have a full line of Lucas Towels, Handkerchiefs and Martex Sets which make very nice gifts at very low prices.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

The Emily McDevitt Book Shop
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Secretaries to the Public
The Montclair Business Service, 1 The Crescent, Tel. Mont. 2-1300. The East Orange Business Service, 905 Main St., E. O. Tel. Orange 3-1034.
Typing—manuscripts, specifications, etc. Multigraphing—Mimeographing—Invitations—Hand Addressed.
Endorsed by a long and growing list of customers among whom are many well-known individuals, churches, clubs, manufacturers, banks including the Junior League and Chamber of Commerce.

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try Our Famous Assorted Chocolates, $1 pound.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores
12 Church St., Montclair Montclair 3-8260
262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair Montclair 2-3464

KURT'S PASTRY SHOP and DINING ROOM
335 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specializing in Home Made Pastries, Coffee Cakes, Pies and Cookies of finest quality. Home Made Candies and Fancy Cookies for Christmas. Special Cakes for any occasion made to order. Real Home Cooking. Breakfasts—Luncheons—Dinners. Sunday Dinner served from 12 to 4 p. m. Telephone Montclair 2-9000.

Massmann
Freytag & Anderson
The Rosery Flower Shop
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 3-3210 and 2-3211

MONTCLAIR'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
Phone Montclair 2-3674 J. Braverman, Prop
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS AND FURRIERS
We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring, Repairing and Pressing
Fancy Cleaning and Dyeing a Specialty
189 GLENRIDGE AVENUE

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Tires—Exide Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service
BLOOMFIELD AVE. AND ORANGE ROAD, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-0310

EMILY VANDER BYL
Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
HINCK BUILDING, ROOM 32
Tel. Montclair 2-5746

FOR PROMPT AND COURTEOUS
LIVERY SERVICE
CALL
MONT. 2-7112
Ride in style and comfort, by the hour, day or trip. Short trips in town, 50c or less.
345 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair
F. MILLER E. LEHERISSEY

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

THE MERRILL SHOPS
Bridge Gifts Wedding Presents Christmas Cards
28-30 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR

FAMILY LAUNDRY
10c lb. up
Please Phone Us to Call
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

MILDRED MODES
Evening and Dinner Gowns
$19.75 to $39.50
10 SOUTH PARK ST. Tel. Montclair 2-6416

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BENNINGTON MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Fancy Fruits and Vegetables.
Royal Scarlet Groceries
20 and 28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4810

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
588 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mclr. 2-6877

City Hall Delicatessen
517 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 3-0020, 0221
5 lbs. Granulated Sugar, 23c; College Inn Tomato Juice Cocktails, 4 for 79c; Largest Paper Shell Walnuts, 27c lb.; Candied Cherries, 69c lb.

NEW BRUNSWICK

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
111 CHURCH STREET

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Orange 4-3970
91 Orange Road, Glen Ridge, and West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

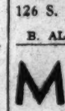
NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

(Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes)
Gift Suggestions for Men
Shirts, Ties
Gloves and Robes
THE MORRIS SHOP
Corner Main and Day Streets

W. F. WALLMANN
Contractor Builder
Jobber
490 South Jefferson Street
Telephone Orange 3-5878

BOOKS TOYS GAMES
Christmas and New Year GREETING CARDS
HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO.
350 MAIN STREET



VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
300 MAIN STREET

Frame's
POP CORN
Confections of All Kinds
BROWN BOBBIES
the Greaseless Doughnut
297 MAIN STREET Near Day Street

Do your Christmas Shopping at
The Rose Shop, Inc.
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear
228 MAIN STREET

PAGE & SHAW CANDIES
F. R. STELLING
Distinctive Candy Specialties and Ice Cream
304 MAIN STREET Luncheonette

SOUTH ORANGE

Irene's Flower Shop
Floral Artists
126 S. Orange Ave. So. Or. 2-8881
Display at
B. ALTMAN'S EAST ORANGE STORE

MODERNAGE Inc.
Smart Outfitters to the Woman and Miss
THRIFT PRICES
67 SOUTH ORANGE AVE. SO. ORANGE

PAINTER and DECORATOR
J. SCHNEIDER
226 WAVERLY PL. So. Or. 2-2260

PATERSON

TOYS
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
65 Broadway

PLAINFIELD

Taylor—Jewelry Shop
HAMILTON *and* GRUEN WATCHES
GORHAM SILVER
115 Park Ave. Tel. 6-0820

For Good Service & Moderate Prices Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opposite Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes, Gloves
Hosiery and Lingerie
The Centre of the Business Centre
127 E. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-0016

C. A. Reid Piano Co.
RADIOS—RCA TUBES
Prompt Radio Service—Piano Tuning
Century Edition Sheet Music
238 W. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-2301

BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon.
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

PLAINFIELD DELICATESSEN
119 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-3773

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2582 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

N. MEYERS & SON
QUALITY COAL
Tel. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street Plfd. N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3190

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
Telephone Orders Promptly Delivered
Plainfield, Fanwood, Clark, Cranford, Roselle Park, Garwood, Westfield
Rich Whipping Cream
110 E. SEVENTH STREET
Tel. Plfd. 6-2978—2979

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

BAKED GOODS
Made PURELY for You
Plainfield Pastry Shop and Tea Room
FRENCH PASTRY
Truck Delivery Daily
to Bound Brook and Somerville, N. J.
P. BERLIN, Prop.
306 W. FRONT ST. Phone Plfd. 6-9633

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Our Store Rolls to Your Door"
GROCERIES
Country Eggs—Butter—Sausages
JOHN C. MARSH
RIDGEFIELD PARK Hack 3-5380-W

Specializing in Alterations and Repairs
FRED L. FRIEND
Builder of Quality Homes
CARPENTER
101 OVERPECK AVENUE Hack. 2-7384-W

For Your Christmas Needs
"THE STORE THAT PLEASES"
Tresenfeld's Specialty Shop
212 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0940
Our Usual Low Prices Prevail

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
PRESTON ST.-TEANECK RD.
Hack. 2-0610

"High in Quality—Low in Price"
S. L. FISHER
JEWELER
220 MAIN STREET, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Expert Watch—Jewelry—Optical Repairs

DRESSES
For a Beautiful Selection of Patou and Paris Styles
VISIT THE
Park Sample Dress House
226 MAIN STREET Hack 2-7157

RIDGEWOOD

Boys' All-Wool Sweaters, $1.79
Men's Sweaters, reg. $3.50, $2.95
CREW- V- OR TURTLE NECK
Spalding & C.C.M. Skate Outfits $4.50 up
Christmas Cards—Stationery
Gift Novelties—Books—Toys
Sporting Goods—Lionel Trains
Kodaks
W. W. COBB
83 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Telephone 6-1450

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

JIGSAW PUZZLES
FOR RENT
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Used Books For Sale
Christmas Cards—Patsy Dolls—Toys
BAKER'S STATIONERY
37 GODWIN AVENU

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70¢lb

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS"
SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

Why not a lasting and useful gift?
A STEINWAY PIANO, FURNITURE
RADIC or ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
GOODENOUGH'S, Main St.

BUSH & BULL
Bethlehem's Christmas Gift Store!

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 34-415, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 5 to 7 p. m.
CLIFTON DRIVE, R. D. 1, ERIE

The Halle Bros Co.
116-124 W. Tenth Street
The Unusual Gift
. . . always comes in a Halle box. Handmade lingerie, 3.95. Pottery and linens from abroad, $1 to $5. Distinctive lamps, $1 to $50.

MONARCH
Food Products
Carl H. Meiser Meat Market
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th St., Erie, Pa.

READ
Beauty Studio
918 PEACH STREET
First to introduce
Institut De Beaute
Imported Perfumes
in two sizes.
2 oz. $2.25—6 oz. $6.00
Phone 69-116

Visit our Gift Shop on the Third Floor
Trost and Lacey

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
MISS ELIZABETH WILSON, *Our Personal Shopper*, will shop with you or for you.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Complete selection Fine Greetings, Pictures and Picture Framing. Unusual Gifts.
KUHN'S
24 WEST 9TH STREET, ERIE, PA.
Picture Framing a Specialty

I Have the Gifts
(at the right quality and the right price) that you need to make some one happy.
A visit to my store will prove this.
Ford E. O'Dell, Jeweler
107 WEST 9TH STREET Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 23-007

JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
We Telegraph Flowers
704 STATE ST. Phone 22-042

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET
A Christmas Gift for the Entire Family
A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
see them at the
DAVIS TYPEWRITER CO.
8 WEST 9TH STREET 23-726

Ivory Cameo Candies
for CHRISTMAS
PURE HOME MADE
Price 30c to $1.25 a lb.
HOTEL FISCHER, 7th and Peach Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Look Well Into the Service
Your Gift Will Give
Visit, MOYER, Jeweler
931 STATE STREET AT TENTH

HARRISBURG

Beautiful Gift Sets
at the
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

RUTH M. MAEDER
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions
706 NORTH THIRD and
23 NORTH SECOND STREETS

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Narbeth

WOOLLEN DRESSES
for Young Girls and Matrons
Prices $2.95 to $25.00
MRS. NORMAN JEFFERIES
233 Haverford Ave., Narberth

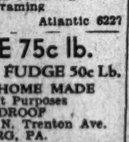
PHILADELPHIA

PENN MILLINERY
Featuring Youthful Large Head-sizes in Up-to-the-Minute Modes.
5518 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
1539 CHESTNUT STREET -
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Panama
CARBONS
RIBBONS
ART AND FITNESS ARE EXPRESSIONS OF CULTURE
CARBON AND RIBBON SERVICE CO.
909 LEDGER BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

MILLINERY
Draped to the head or ready to wear, $3.50 up



The FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Suite 1210, Barker Bldg.
18 W. Chelton Avenue
GERMANTOWN
Phone Tennessee 2224

PITTSBURGH

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE CARRICK 1677
9-12 a. m. daily, except Saturdays.

KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6028 BROAD STREET
7 SHERIDAN
"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

COLLE'S
BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving
Marcel Waving
Individual Powder Blending
Telephone
Atlantic 0554—8057
610 Aronson Building
339 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastman Kodak
STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

FRUIT CAKE 75c lb.
CHOCOLATE NUT FUDGE 50c Lb.
BOTH GENUINE HOME MADE
Wrapped for Gift Purposes
ELSIE WOODROOF
Penhurst 4166 208 N. Trenton Ave.
WILKINSBURG, PA.

Prize Winning Fruit Cake
80c per lb.
Wrapped for gifts. You will want several pounds of this delicious Home-Made Fruit Cake.
MINNIE S. KONSTANZER
Sterling 3313

MABEL O. COWAN
Engraved Personal Christmas Cards
Box Cards and Individual Cards
901 MAY BUILDING Atlantic 7472

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 POTOMAC AVENUE
Lehigh 1000 DORMONT, PA.
Philco Radio $18.75
Kelvinator Refrigerator ... 112.50
Hoover Sweeper 59.50
CONVENIENT TERMS

READING

For Delightful Holiday Goodies Visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
537 PENN SQUARE Reading, Pa.

MANNING ARMSTRONG
Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

PENNSYLVANIA

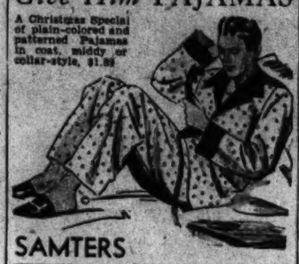
READING
(Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE
HOMOGENIZED
MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

B. & J. SAYLOR
Wish Everyone
A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS
and
A GLAD NEW YEAR
FOURTH and PENN STREETS

SCRANTON

Give Him PAJAMAS
A Christmas Special of plain-colored and patterned Pajamas in coat, middy or collar-style, $1.89



SAMTERS

Quality Gifts!
HOSIERY, PURSES, SCARFS, MILLINERY
Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
Next door to Connolly & Wallace

Gift Wrappings and Tyings—
A large assortment of things to make your Gifts look more attractive.

The HEINZ STORE

A Merry Christmas
We know, my friend, we've proved it true,
The kindly things we think, say, do,
Return, and so I know there's due
A Merry Christmas, friends, to you.
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
"INSURANCE WITH SERVICE"

Toys and Furniture
Painted with PROOF Paints
Make Excellent Gifts.
Polishes, Paints, Lamp Shades, Trays and Tables
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Campney's
Grocery
"The best place to market after all"
CHRISTMAS BASKETS
KEMP'S SALTED NUTS
MALLARD'S CANDIES
DATE, FIG and PLUM PUDDINGS
"OUR OWN" BRAND MAYONNAISE

COME IN NOW
And Join Our 1933
CHRISTMAS CLUB
Classes 25c to $10 per week.
SEWICKLEY VALLEY
TRUST COMPANY
SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

T-U-R-K-E-Y-S
for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S at
LUCAS MEAT MARKET
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 211

Isabella D. Baldwin
Priscilla Pearls
Make Beautiful Christmas Gifts
New and Varied Assortment
Necklaces Earrings Pins
416 THORN ST. Tel. Sewickley 390

Sanitary Milk Co., Inc.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS AND BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
KRE-MEL, the new dessert
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 434

Select Fruit Market
510 BEAVER STREET
We have the largest selection of Christmas Trees and Holiday Decorations at the lowest prices ever known. Leave your orders now for Fancy Decorated Fruit Baskets, priced as low as $1.00 and up.

SEWICKLEY
FLOWER SHOP
HUGH A. McMASTER, Mgr
503 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

PHILCO
RCA
MAJESTIC
RADIO
RCA and Cunningham Tubes
Radio Service a Specialty
W. J. MULLAN CO.

UPPER DARBY

MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S QUALITY
SHOES
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES
Professionally fitted by X-RAY
LU-BEN'S
7042 GARRETT RD. Open every evening

When it is "a matter of choice"
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
The Telegraph Florist of Del. Co.
BLVD. 45 W. Garret Road

Bell Phone Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

Sherry's
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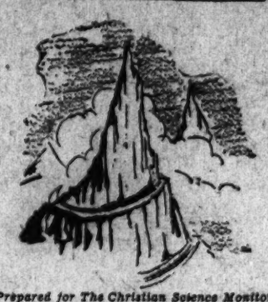
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Central Railroad of Peru is one of the highest railroads in the world. The altitude of the line at one point is 15,665 feet. On the 100-mile stretch of track there are 65 tunnels and 67 bridges.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Due to (Miss M. M.)—The inquirer asks: "Is 'due' permissible as a preposition? Is 'owing to' always correct as this part of speech?" She then submits this sentence:

> The southern route has been greatly favored due to the exceptionally good flying weather,

and adds, "I would correct this sentence to read 'owing to' or 'because of.' Am I mistaken?"

At this stage in our journey from stumbling to syntax, about the best we can say for the sentence is that "due to" seems destined to pass into the class of phrasal prepositions (consisting of two or more words), just as "owing to" and "because of" have done. But at the risk of being branded a die-hard, we must confess a reluctance to applaud "due to" in the sentence, especially since "because of" seems so much better fitted to introduce a phrase modifying a verb.

We like "due" when it is in its old-fashioned rôle of modifying a noun. For example, we should expect to see it in a recasting of the sentence:

> The preference shown the southern route has been due to the exceptionally good flying weather.

In this reconstructed (and, indeed, preferred) sentence, "due" qualifies a noun ("preference") and not a verb ("favored" in the original sentence), a task impossible for a mere adjective.

We have at times gone so far as to enjoy a bit of discrimination between "owing to" and "due to," the former being chosen when the sense is "caused by," and the latter when the sense is "payable to." For instance:

> Sincere cooperation is due to the President. (Payable to.)
> His success was owing to his backers. (Caused by.)

But, since "owing to," "because of," "according to," "by virtue of," "from between," etc., are widely accepted as phrasal prepositions (some call them "compound" or "group" prepositions), who are we to kick against the pricks of further simplification? The more we think about it, the more we feel that we shall one day succumb to "due to" as acceptable—although not preferred—in the sentence submitted.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 80

Inventors

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty
What is your score?

1.
On the shore of an ocean
Two brothers once planned
A machine that years later
Those wild waters spanned.

2.
"See the monster!" they cried,
As it toiled up the stream;
But a brilliant young man
Had accomplished his dream.

3.
The wonderful message
His instrument brought
To a listening world
Was: "What hath God wrought!"

4.
To a foreigner shrewd
Full credit is due
For inventing a "cheese box"
Propelled by a screw.

5.
Like Figaro bold,
A barber of might;
But in honor of "Jenny,"
George made him a knight.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 80."

Brevities

Punch: The number of people capable of writing a novel is stated to be greater today than ever before. Yet it amounts to a mere fraction of the number of people who write novels.

Mobile Register: The British writer who says that no laws are enforced in the United States ought to come to our town and leave his auto parked beside a fire plug.

Detroit News: People who live on the south side of a stand of shedding maples in autumn don't spend much money in gymnasiums.

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

"Whatever You Do, Don't Do It!"

Reported by George L. Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCROGGINS faced the front door, cane in hand. It was plain that he was going out. He twirled the cane. The tip of it clicked against the door. The venerable squirrel ceased twirling and peered intently at the spot touched by the cane. "Didn't scratch!" he exulted to himself, smiled, and resumed twirling. But the swish of Mrs. Scroggins was heard. She was upon him before he could untwirl.

"Hurrumph!" said the husband with his cane poised in the air. "Yes, my dear," he added complacently, "it didn't scratch!"

Mrs. S. smiled. "Didn't scratch! Whatever does the darling mean?"

The darling's eyes shone with a great love of home and fireside. "I'm going out," he said.

"Have you done what you promised to do?" she inquired.

"Hurrumph!" Mr. Scroggins repeated, indicating that he was not what is commonly referred to as entirely sure.

"You told everyone you were going to tell about your vacation," she said.

A great light dawned. The Scroggins high hat went into place with a brisk pat, the cane half twirled, then stopped, and, with a last word of gratitude to his wife, the well-known squirrel was abroad.

Before he had gone 50 paces, Fib sparrow chieftain, and Florrie, the prominent pigeon, were by his side.

"Sit where you are," said Scroggins. "I have something to say."

"About the vacation?" said Fib.

"The very thing," said Scroggins, gravely. "I promised to tell—and the Scrogginses have always kept promises."

"And you're not going to make the speech to the whole Common?" said Florrie, winking prodigiously with the wink-eye and staring with the stare-eye, "Unbelievable!" she gruntled to herself, so low that only her extreme breast feathers were ruffled.

"No, I have another plan, which I shall soon communicate in the formal speech," said Scroggins.

Fib skittered and fluttered. "What other plan?" he said.

Scroggins held up his cane to quiet the excitable Fib. "That all will come," he said. "But I will tell you and Florrie about the vacation. You can tell others. They can tell others. And so it can be told far and wide."

"Easily!" agreed Fib, who likes nothing better than to be the bearer of news.

Scroggins leaned back on his cane. "I took a vacation because, er—er—well, just because with things the way they were it seemed plausible."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I'll Tell You About the Vacation."

Florrie winked. "A vacation is: not doing what you usually do, and doing what you usually don't. So for a number of days I didn't go on walks or go outside the house or any of those things. I just stayed home with Mrs. Scroggins. She took a vacation, too. I did the dishes. In fact, I made some of the meals." The venerable squirrel paused. "It was pleasanter than the pleasantest thing I'd ever done."

Fib made ready to fly away. Scroggins held him back. "Whatever you say, Fib, my lad," he said, "be sure to tell those who want to take a vacation—if they want a good one—whatever they usually do, stop doing, and whatever they usually don't, do."

Fib nodded and flew away.

Florrie winked. "Everyone will be trying it," she said.

Scroggins smiled. "Let's take a walk," he said. Which they did, and the news spread so rapidly that during the walk Scroggins was stopped every few seconds by some Commoner who had a question to ask or something to say. Scroggins listened carefully to each query and always had an answer—a characteristic of the Scrogginses as far back as anyone has a record.

Come Play

Jack and Jill

By VIOLA ARMSTRONG

HELLO, boys and girls! How many of you thought, when you jumped out of bed this morning, "Oh! Today is the day we learn another new game!"

Our new game is called JACK and JILL. You all know that story, I'm sure. Today, though, Jack and Jill aren't going to fall down—they are just going to laugh and play and be happy!

This game can be played out of doors as well as indoors and is another good game to play when Mother asks you to please be quite for a little while. Let's all stand in a circle with our hands joined and be sure not to let go of each other's hands.

"Jimmy, will you run and ask Mother for two table napkins or towels to use for blindfolds? "What a fine messenger Jimmy is—here he is back already with exactly what he was asked to get!

Let's ask Rex to stand in the center and be JACK and Virginia to be JILL. You stand in the center, too, Virginia. Now we are going to blindfold them both and JACK is going to try to catch JILL.

It may not be easy for Rex if Virginia is a quick, smart Jill, but Jack may say "Where are you, Jill?" just as often as he pleases and Jill must always answer by saying, "Here I am, Jack!"

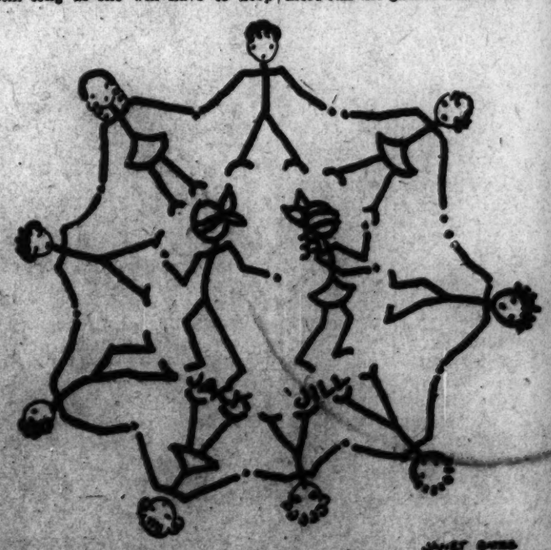
If you ask often you can tell where Jill is by the sound of her voice, but of course Jill will never stand still long as she will have to keep moving as far as she can from the sound of Jack's voice, 'cause she doesn't want him to catch her. The oftener Jack says "Where are you, Jill?", the easier it will be to find which part of the circle Jill is in.

Look! Virginia just said, "Here I am, Jack," and thought she was moving away from Rex, but he moved, too, and they ran right into each other, so Jack caught Jill. Each may choose someone to take his place—Rex another Jack and Virginia another Jill.

Sometimes we use our very own names when we play this game, and then Rex would have said, "Where are you Virginia" and Virginia would have answered, "Here I am, Rex!"

Be careful, boys and girls, not to let go of each other's hands and make a break in the circle 'cause then Jack and Jill might wander out of the circle. As they can't see a single thing, they might go humpety-bump-bump right into the furniture or a tree, so you must each do your part and hold on tight.

You know this is an interesting part of playing games—every single person in the game has a share in making his game real fun or spoiling it. Just as in a story—if some of the words ran away or didn't help by playing their part, the story wouldn't be a success—and so in games we are like the words in the story, each with an important part to play and the better we play it the more fun the games will be.



JAMES GAMBLE
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Game Can Be Played Both in and Out of Doors.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shared Beauty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Ind.

DURING a flower show, two elderly ladies approached a booth where rose plants were being sold. "How much are the plants?" asked one timidly.

On being told the amount, the women engaged in a hasty whispered conference. Then each opened her worn purse, and between them they counted out the amount in nickels and dimes.

The attendant at the booth took the address—it was that of a home for elderly women. "We want to take something back to those who couldn't come," said one in parting.

When that order was delivered it contained two dozen choice plants, together with the attendant's hearty wish that they share their beauty abundantly.

In Lighter Vein

Gentle Hint?

Departing Guest: "You've got a pretty place here, Frank, but it looks a little bare yet."

Host: "Oh, it's only because the trees are still a little young. I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again."—*Tit-Bits.*

Aha!

"My wife has the worst memory I ever heard of."

"Forgets everything, eh?"

"No; remembers everything."—*El Paso World News.*

Hot Pursuit

"What is your occupation?"

"It isn't an occupation, it's a pursuit. I'm a bill collector."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

Good Reason

Telephone Collector: "I understand you absolutely refuse to pay for the 272 telephone calls we have charged you with?"

Intrepid Citizen: "Quite."

Telephone Collector: "But, my dear sir, what is your complaint?"

Intrepid Citizen: "I haven't a telephone."—*London Opinion.*

Rime-O-Grams No. 68

Published Nov. 16

Old Songs

ANSWERS

1.
Up the slow river
They're lab'ring along;
Across Russia valleys
Float strains of their song.
(Song of the Volga Boatmen)

2.
The flower so beloved
Still in loneliness lingers,
Untouched in its beauty.
By meddlesome fingers.
(The Last Rose of Summer)

3.
Come wander today
Past the stream and the mill,
And let the old ballad
Bring memory's thrill.
(When You and I Were Young)

4.
How revered is that song
Which to all means the same.
Be it castle or cot,
It has but one name.
(Home, Sweet Home)

5.
Each season this carol
Addressed to the night
Sends its praise and its prayer
To the Giver of all light.
(Silent Night)

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Note: "By the Old Mill Stream" is also accepted on No. 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Turning to Canada for a Tax

WHATEVER opinion may be held about the manufacturers' excise tax, proposed by President Hoover, it is well to distinguish it from the general sales tax, or turnover tax, the one "on everything," that Senator David A. Reed advocated last year.

The Administration's attitude in this respect has been thoroughly misunderstood. When a general sales tax was first bruited, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, then Undersecretary of the Treasury, opposed it. It was the logical thing to do on the part of a man so well versed in the theory and administration of taxation.

The objections to such a tax come under several heads. There is the classical one that it has an incidence in inverse ratio to ability to pay. That is, the wage of the worker, unlike the income of the rich, would all be taxed because practically all of it is spent. Then it is discriminatory. A Ford car, so many of the raw materials of which are produced and all of which is built under Ford auspices, would pay one tax. Compare this situation with the duplicate assessments that would be exacted on other cars on their way from the raw material producer to the assembly plant. These, which would represent many transactions among separate companies, would have to bear a load of taxation from which the Ford would escape. A tax which could thus be pyramided would be intolerable.

Secretary Mills, however, did support what was then called a limited sales tax, much better described as a manufacturers' excise tax, and is now party with the President in initiating it. Few particulars have yet been given as to the proposed set-up. Its worth depends largely on its scope. But from all accounts it is based on the Canadian model, and an evaluation of the President's suggestion to Congress may be gained by examining the operation of the impost in the Dominion.

Great care is taken in Canada to avoid pyramiding. This is done by a system of licenses and certificates. All manufacturers must be licensed. If one licensed taxpayer buys from another licensed taxpayer, his certificate number appears on the order and the sale is exempt. At the stage when the last licensed taxpayer sells to an unlicensed taxpayer, generally the wholesaler, the tax is collected.

The Canadian law is also distinguished by its sweeping exceptions. These start off with a set of rebates in the case of goods sold for export or to public authorities. Practically all foods and raw materials produced by farms, mines and fisheries are exempt; also the sales of small manufacturers and producers, such as custom tailors. This schedule fills ten closely printed pages in the statute. Though the aim is to do away with the gross inequality associated with the general sales tax, there can be no doubt that the Canadian levy is generally shifted to the consumer, who, however, scarcely notices it, as much because of the administrative flexibility allowed in the act as because of the exceptions.

If further taxes are necessary in the United States to make people feel that their Government is living within reasonable budgetary limitations, then this kind of tax is preferable to several of the nuisance taxes which were authorized by the last Congress.

Open Diplomacy's Gantlet

VERSAILLES'S pledged policy of "open, just and honorable relations between nations" marches on an avenue of world diplomacy that tends to fork backward into dark alleys of secrecy. But forward motion depends upon keeping to the highway of "open covenants openly arrived at."

After the World War human hopes everywhere seized upon open diplomacy as an anchor of the future. Secret parceling of lands and peoples by unrepresentative governments, so common in European and world history, was to "end forever."

This hope has been realized to a large extent. Europe's atmosphere today — however unsettled—can hardly be compared with the pre-war murk of plots and counter-plots. War—always hovering on the horizon of imperialistic diplomacy as a possible arbiter of national ambitions—has lost some of its luster. Outside of Europe, however, war in all but name has set retrogressive influences at work. In its train has come a recrudescence of discarded diplomatic methods.

Sessions of League of Nations bodies on the Far-Eastern imbroglio have reflected a tendency of governments to conceal their real motives. Observers at public sessions comment on the scarcity of speeches that come to grips with actual issues. Motives of the great powers remain cloaked to all but deep students of their policies. While this situation arises almost entirely from the complexity of the Oriental dispute, it gives ground for an impression that the world's diplomacy still goes on essentially under cover. It is therefore easier for ugly rumors to fly around the corridors of peace.

No development could be more damaging to League prestige and public confidence. Open dealing in fact and appearance is essential to the new world order. Once national policy is formulated on a specific world issue, spokesmen of that nation owe the world a frank statement. Otherwise understanding remains out of gear. Issues cannot be effectively grappled with. Frankness, to be sure, may bring open clashes of policy. That is preferable to the erection of hopes above hidden obstructions which insure their disappointment.

Out of known policies a sound structure may be erected, or reasons for its failure shown. In either case, open diplomacy will strengthen public confidence at a time when it ebbs easily from faith in the possibility of an organized peace.

The Debts Merry-Go-Round

POLITICIAN—Tell me, Mr. Economist, why is it these European countries are making such a fuss just now about their debt payments to the United States? Haven't they been paying ever since the war?

Economist—No; in one sense they never have paid anything.

Politician—How's that? The books show that they have paid about $2,000,000,000.

Economist—Yes, but in effect the money has come from the United States. There has been no transfer of wealth from east to west across the Atlantic. In fact, Europe owes America more today than when the war ended.

Politician—You mean payments have been made out of new loans?

Economist—Yes. Until September, 1919, interest was paid directly out of fresh credits. Then when government loans to Europe stopped, payments also stopped.

Politician—I didn't know there was a moratorium then. How long did it last?

Economist—For Britain, until June, 1919; for Italy, until November, 1925, and for France, until April, 1926.

Politician—But then the debtors started paying.

Economist—Yes; but indirectly the money came from private loans by Americans.

Politician—How could it? Those loans were not to the debtors, but went chiefly to Germany, and not even to the German Government.

Economist—True. Yet the capital thus supplied built up German industry and filled the gap made by the German Government requirements for internal loans and taxes which went into reparations. These in turn went to the debtors or, under the Young plan, largely to the United States.

Politician—That seems a very roundabout process.

Economist—It was; but without the stimulus of American loans Germany could hardly have continued to pay reparations. When the break of 1929 came and the flow of such wealth to Europe ceased, it soon became apparent that the rest of the merry-go-round—the chain of reparations and debt payments—must also stop.

Politician—Was that what forced the Hoover holiday?

Economist—Yes. For a year and a half there have been no payments, and by the Lausanne agreement the holiday has been made permanent and virtually complete except for the debts due the United States.

Politician—Then "resumption" of payments on December 15 is really a beginning, a new effort to transfer debt installments from Europe to America?

Economist—Yes, and without restarting the other portions of the transfer merry-go-round, American loans and German reparations.

Bigger and Bigger News

THE European press is expressing wonderment at the size of a recent issue of the Popolo d'Italia. No fewer than eighty-eight pages were presented to its bewildered readers. The shopkeepers hastily cleared a space in their back parlors for this gigantic number. The news carriers commandeered vehicles for its delivery. Tables groaned under its weight, and work was brought to a standstill in the effort to digest this amazing mass of print.

In the United States the record has of course been beaten; and even certain editions of the British press have come within measurable distance of this achievement. But on the Continent the phenomenon is regarded as in every sense staggering. It is recalled that a French weekly newspaper recently contained twenty pages, which is said to be the largest publication of its kind in France.

Certainly the Italian occasion was unique. The number was entirely given up to glorification of the ten years of the Fascist régime, and therefore it had a propagandist value. All the categories of national activity were studied; and the front page was filled with a more than life-size portrait of Signor Mussolini, founder and first director of the Popolo d'Italia.

Mere bulk, it should however be said, has by no means become the aim of the European press. There is not, after all, an immense amount of worth-while news every day. Many of the best European newspapers confine themselves to four pages; and in these four pages they find room for a two-column special article on some topical subject, a signed article by the editor, a light leaderet, a number of what they call echoes, gossip about books and plays, feuilletons on a variety of subjects, and an installment of a serial story. The rest is news. Nor must it be supposed that the news is not adequately covered. In many cases one feels that it takes up more space than is really necessary. The readers are undoubtedly as well informed as the readers of more voluminous publications.

Of course, conceptions of what constitutes a newspaper differ. The actual news, of genuine general importance, can be severely compressed and nobody is much worse off. But comment on that news is full and free in the European papers. The editorial writers are given every liberty to discuss the national and international events in all their aspects, to interpret them, to express opinions on them, to make proposals and criticisms and to play wittily and intellectually with ideas. That is apparently what the European public wants; and even the larger newspapers, which exploit the taste for passing sensation, rarely run to more than eight pages.

The art of advertisement has naturally not been developed as it has in the British and the American press. That is perhaps a pity in many respects, since advertisements enable a newspaper to live without subsidies, and without dubious, because unacknowledged, publicity and propaganda. But, advertisements apart, it may be asked whether any useful purpose is served by unduly increasing the volume of newspapers to a point at which it is impossible for the ordinary reader to do more than glance at headlines and pick out a few items that specially interest him. To read a newspaper may become an occupation in itself, and it would easily be possible to imagine newspapers being less read as they are bigger, and more read as they are smaller.

Rare Ben Jonson wrote:

> It is not growing like a tree,
> In bulk, doth make men better be.

And what is true of men is perhaps true of newspapers.

Employment Insurance

IS JOB insurance to be another spoke in the wheel that carries labor through the ruts of hard times? The American Federation of Labor last week said "Yes," thus reversing its previous policy, while many representatives of industry say "No."

The ayes appear to have it, for legislative thought increasingly shows a trend toward measures designed to give relief to the unemployed. Already commissions in nine states have reported favorably on proposals aimed to establish insurance for the involuntarily idle, and it is expected that as many as a score of others will be directed by legislatures of various states to study the problem this winter.

That many concerns will be found opposing these moves is evidenced in statements by representatives of organized industry at a hearing before the joint legislative committee on unemployment in New York a few days ago. Some asserted that if such a policy is pursued there would be wholesale migration of business to other states, appearing to forget that within the near future there may be few if any states which do not have some system of protection for their workers. Others pointed to the heavy burden of "social taxation" carried by industry without stressing the probability that the burden would be lightened through job insurance.

The business slump has started what appears to be an irresistible movement to make more safe the daily lot of labor. Whether because this is a land where "rugged individualism" is held up to the proletariat and state help is looked upon as savoring of European paternalism, or for some other reason, the United States has been tardy in adopting governmental insurance against unemployment. It has looked with dismay if not disapprobation upon systems which might appear to leave little for such virtues as self-reliance and independence. It has placed a stigma upon what it pleases to call the dole, all the while admitting that without it some 36,000,000 erstwhile workers in Europe would be facing starvation.

Only one American state—and that within the last few months—has adopted unemployment insurance. This state, Wisconsin, has for its dual aim relief for the unemployed and the inauguration of policies designed to prevent unemployment.

A Massachusetts commission has just filed a bill with the Legislature recommending a somewhat similar plan which puts greater emphasis on stabilization than on relief and in which the burden is borne by the employer. Ohio is considering a plan proposed last month in which the employer contributes 2 per cent of the weekly pay roll and the employee 1 per cent of his wage to a fund to be administered by the State. Under it the worker may receive a maximum of $15 a week for a maximum of sixteen weeks.

The belief that it is a duty of the community to provide the individual either with work or relief is growing, and it may not be very long before public opinion makes itself felt in legislative action which will make unemployment insurance mandatory on industry.

Three Queens A-Shopping Go

WHEN one Queen saunters forth to shop in London Town, it may cause much flutter among the shopkeepers and their assistants and the news receive ceremonial precedence at the top of the Court Calendar.

On one occasion at least it is recorded, with undoubted historical accuracy in "Alice in Wonderland," that when Her Majesty ventured out some of her liege subjects threw themselves flat on their faces, which Alice thought was quite silly. When three Queens go a-shopping, however, on Bond and Regent Streets, transoceanic cables flash the news to the uttermost parts of the globe and every woman and most men stop to read about it.

If it be true that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, it is also true that a tour of shopping touches a responsive chord in feminine hearts. How is it possible to resist the impulse to speculate what these royal shoppers chose? Did Queen Mary, for instance, dip deeply into her allowance for a pair of fleecy-lined slippers for Britain's King, and did Queen Maud of Norway choose for her boudoir a silver-framed copy of Tennyson's stanza which begins, "Come into the garden, Maud." For what favored Prince of Denmark did Queen Alexandrine unloose the queenly pursestrings?

John Masefield's slightly acrid line about "miles of shopping women" notwithstanding, the democratic gesture of these royal women in freely mingling with their sisters of all ranks who were also busy buying presents for their consorts may quicken a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood where statesmen's notes might falter.

Editorial Notes

The jobless residents of Wenatchee, Wash., who held a two-day fair recently to display the results of their home gardening and home canning, also gave a very worth-while illustration of the difference between unemployment and idleness.

Electric power production in the United States, according to the National Electric Light Association, was up 11,000,000 kilowatt hours for the week of November 13-19. Thus it would seem that the current outlook is considerably brighter.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Can Savings Be Saved?

WASHINGTON

A GROUP of men sat about a table in one of Washington's clubs. All were moderately prosperous, though none, of course, radiated that air of financial comfort which characterized so many Americans only a few short years ago. They were discussing the depression which, so far as I can judge, is more perpetually and more depressingly discussed in this city than anywhere in the land. Everything that Hoover had tried to do was roundly denounced, and everything that Roosevelt promised was cynically ridiculed. That is the way Washington treats its prophets.

"What I'd like to see the Government do," said one earnestly, "is to devise some way of saving savings."

The others looked puzzled. "What I mean," he continued, "is that it seems to me a perfectly proper function of government to provide an absolutely safe, moderate interest-bearing security in which the man who has managed to save $10,000 or $20,000 can invest his money under conditions which will protect him from the suggestions of stock salesmen. If I had $20,000 free, and seeking investment today, I'd not know where to put it—particularly if its loss would be to me an irreparable disaster.

"Of course, one could put it in postal savings banks, but the limit on the size of individual deposits is a handicap, besides the ease of drawing it out for the benefit of an alert salesman of building bonds is too great. Government bonds bring no interest which meets the needs of the small investor. I am wondering whether there could not be devised a bond, paying 4 per cent, of which not more than $20,000 worth would be sold to one holder, non-negotiable under heavy penalties and redeemable only on demand of the original holder, or his heirs.

"A man might subscribe to these in early life on the partial-payment plan, or take advantage of this opportunity should several thousand dollars come his way unexpectedly. Today, next to the difficulty of getting any money at all, comes to the ordinary man the perplexity of saving it after he has acquired a little more than is immediately needed.

"That plan might work out," said another. "It would serve, in a sense, in place of unemployment insurance, although the Government would be contributing nothing save the guarantee of safety. But why should not the Government sell annuities to its people? It is true the insurance companies are selling them now, and that there is an increasing demand for them in the present distrust of the public for investment securities. But there are those, particularly among classes of very moderate means, who are not wholly trustful of insurance companies.

"They are the type whose hoarding of money President Hoover sought to discourage—with the net result of getting some millions of dollars out of the private hoards, and into those of the banks. If they could buy modest annuities, up to as much as $1000 a year, on full or partial payments, their money would come out of hiding in a moment. The larger annuities might be left, as now, to the insurance companies, but the absolute security of the government guarantee would appeal to millions.

"Not only would large sums accrue to the Treasury, but the people would have the unusual and gratifying experience of having the National Government do something useful for them, in return for the steadily increasing burden of taxation. It does not seem too much to ask of our Federal Government, which lags far behind the social services of the British or German states. Moreover, it would contribute greatly to financial stability and economic security in the nation."

"Excellent idea!" said a third, "but how are you going to divert Congress from its devotion to beer and light wines, to a mere plan for safeguarding the savings of the people?

"Besides, you tread on the toes of vested interest. Banks are not eager to see money which might be deposited with them diverted to the Treasury. Investment brokers looking for commissions on more or less wildcat securities don't want to compete with the Government. The big insurance companies have just begun boosting their annuity propositions, and would fight government intrenching on their field. Has Congress ever yet enacted a financial measure for the benefit of the millions which was not fought by the organized forces of Wall Street?

"There used to be a story that Senator Thomas Collier Platt, being at once a member of the upper house and president of the United States Express Company, once replied to one who was urging the establishment of the parcels post, that there were three good reasons why it would never be established.

"'What are they?' asked the interested friend.

"'First, the United States Express Company! Second, the United States Express Company!! Third, the United States Express Company!!!'"

"All right," chipped in the man who had suggested the annuity plan. "But let me call your attention to the fact that there is today no Thomas Collier Platt. There is no United States Express Company. And there is a very successful and serviceable parcels post."

Makers of Mystery

CROSSWORD puzzles are laid aside, and the latest mystery novel lies unopened. For a new form of puzzle is abroad, and another type of mystery story already counts its weekly circulation in hundreds of thousands. And by hundreds of thousands, weekly, we sift and weigh evidence, fit each clue into its proper place, and watch the solution of the mystery grow under our hands.

The picture puzzle is here again. Here's half a face; where's the other half? One piece slips in, and another. Now we are balked, now we add swiftly to the picture. At the end, with a half dozen pieces left, we almost give up. It can't be done. Then—presto! The pieces dovetail together, and the mystery is solved.

And then, perhaps, there comes a question. How are they made, these mystery stories in which the reader works out his own solution? What planning lies behind them? What ingenuity fashioned that bit, which seemed to fit nowhere and at last slipped smoothly into the least suspected place. We obtain a clue to this mystery, and go searching.

"Down beyant," says the old gentleman on the windy corner. "Cross the drawbridge, walk awhile, and it's facing ye."

That drawbridge seems appropriate; all makers of mystery should dwell just beyond one. And beyond this one are tall warehouses, and a long, low, mysterious building tucked away amid them. Sounds come from it, and grow louder as we enter. There is a thumping and a thudding, as though giants were pounding tables, in glee at the mystification they were causing. And there is another sound, more difficult to identify, a queer and subdued whirring, like a chuckling and whispered laughter. And here, we are to find at last, is the heart of the mystery.

In the beginning, though, there is no hint of a puzzle. These bales on bales of pictures, each mounted on heavy cardboard, are simple enough. And prosaic is the first process they undergo, that of being trimmed to the exact size of the presses. But here the mystery begins.

They are enormous, these great presses shrewdly adapted to their purpose. Four stout steel pillars sustain a huge steel table, and keyed to this, face downward, is the cutting die. This is invisible, as it should be, hidden deeply in a thick mat of sponge rubber which compresses as the die does its work, and springs out to clear the knives again. And for each series of pictures, changed weekly, there is a new die to be made. The hatchet-shaped bit, which this week fitted here, will next week go in a quite different place. And no two pieces, mind you, can be exactly the same. There is but one proper place for each.

Now we're ready, picture trimmed and press waiting. Down comes the lower jaw of the press, in goes a frame, and up comes the jaw. Thud, crunch! Steadily, ceaselessly the genial giants pound on the table, turning out their mysteries. And steadily, ceaselessly, thirty to the minute, the mysteries slide free. At first glance they seem unchanged, these pictures, for they are still complete and intact. But across them, like a fine webbed magic net, run wavy lines, meeting and crossing and parting again. The hidden die has cut the pieces and trimmed the edge—and here the Makers of Mystery have contrived a new perplexity. No longer can you first pick out your straight-edged pieces and square corners, and so frame in the picture. That's out. Your puzzles now have waved and crinkly edges, and a corner piece cannot be told from one fitting in the center.

Once through the press, your puzzle moves toward the next and final step. Still intact, cardboard is slipped beneath it—and now we remember the queer and subdued whirring that we heard on entering. It comes from an odd-shaped and intricate machine, a thing of clanking and chuckling chains, and revolving arms, and a brown blur of speeding brushes set at unexpected angles. Into its wide and grinning mouth the puzzle is tipped. There is a chuckle, a patter, a shower of queerly shaped bits of picture. The frame flies one way and the puzzle, with each fragment freed from its neighbor, clatters down a chute to a waiting box.

Famous paintings are the basic plots, the raw materials in which the Makers of Mystery deal. They criss-cross these with a spiderweb of lines, joining in odd loops and whirls and queer angles. The presses thud, and the giants pound the table. But the high point of the mystery is this queer, squat machine with whirring arms and whispered laughter. Chuckle—whirr—patter. There you are! Now put it together again.

D. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

End the Tragic Folly!

SOON or late, the Government and the people of the United States must be sensible about war debts and reparations. They may be sensible now, after great wreckage has been wrought by blind efforts to set the economic relations of nations into fantastically artificial molds. Or they may be sensible later on, after the wreckage is complete. What is plain is that the facts of the case will not be denied. . . .

The thing to do is to sweep this ghastly mess out of doors, once and for all. It will not be easy to do—if small-bore statesmanship is to continue to rule us. The party records are against intelligent action. The congressional attitude has been against intelligent action. The popular mind has been miseducated in wholesale measure for more than a decade.

In party conclaves, congressional sessions and popular gatherings, thinking has been ruled by "patriots" who apply to international finance and trade the maxims of the village note-shaver, and by "statesmen" who cower miserably at the bare suggestion of the taunt that they are outsmarted and outbargained by "foreigners."

Ignorance of the nature of world economics and gnawing fear among our wretched little men in high places have caused us this long decade to turn our faces from the appeals of reason and of enlightened self-interest. . . . Mr. Hoover's statements about substituting specific trade advantages for money payments have been so vague as to be almost unintelligible, but at least these statements have implicitly recognized the exigencies of the hour and have not confirmed old error. Mr. Roosevelt's recognition that debts cannot be paid while tariff embargoes are maintained failed to proceed to the practical corollaries of the hour, but they added nothing tangible to the mountain of error that had been accumulated. It is possible now for these two men to come out squarely before the American people with the whole truth and to shake the people, and their representatives, into the beginnings of good sense.

After all, the thing is very simple. The moment you compel a nation to deliver a prescribed sum annually to another nation you compel the first nation to seek by all manner and means to create a balance of trade abroad from which the payment may be made.

It is not a natural effort of trade which may be mutually beneficial. It is an unnatural and artificial effort which, under the most favorable circumstances, may play havoc with normal trade and all interested therein. Make that artificiality well-nigh universal—with Germany struggling to get a balance to pay France and England and Italy and other nations, and with all these nations struggling to get a balance to pay the United States.

Then go to your next step. It is the maddened building of tariff walls to guard against the pushing in of artificially ordered trade from all the struggling nations. . . .

It is all simple enough, if people will stop using the thinking machinery of the village note-shaver, shrilly insisting that debts are debts. Why not tell the people the truth? Why not tell the people that reparations and war debts are a . . . clot in the stream of commerce? Why not, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt, make an end once and for all to the tragic folly?—*Baltimore Sun.*